

QUAKES IN THE WEST.

TOWNS IN NEBRASKA AND DA. KOTA SHAKEN.

Yankton, Tilden and Norfolk Among Cities Affected—Parts of California Also Feel the Disturbance and Some Slight Damage Is Done.

An earthquake shock so severe as to cause consternation in many places is reported from towns in Nebraska, western Iowa and South Dakota. The disturbance occurred shortly before 1 o'clock Monday afternoon and lasted from ten to fifteen seconds.

This was the first earthquake shock ever felt in Nebraska in the history of the State. The wave swept over a stretch about 200 miles square. The center of the disturbance was near Norfolk, Neb., but Tilden, Neb., reports the heaviest shock. At that place dishes were thrown down, brick walls were cracked, wells dried up and other damage resulted. Three distinct shocks were felt at Tilden.

At the Santee Indian agency several shocks were felt. They were accompanied by deep rumblings. On the Omaha and Winnebago reservation the earthquake terrified the Indians, who had never experienced anything of the kind. The Indians were holding festivities in honor of visitors from the Indian Territory. Hundreds were gathered in the big tent when the shocks came. Fright seized the gathering and the dances were broken up. These agencies are not far from Mount Loa, Nebraska's volcano, and the Indians immediately gave the mountain the credit for the disturbances. Two hundred towns felt the disturbances. Among those reporting the heaviest shocks are Tilden, Onell, Petersburg, Elgin, Oakdale, Battle Creek, Norfolk, Ewing, Neligh, Randolph and Clearwater.

At Battle Creek there was almost a panic. Houses shook perceptibly and rumbling noises resembling thunder added to the terror of the inhabitants of the place. Many rushed into the streets and for some time would not go near structures that were likely to cause injury in case of a possible collapse. The vibrations were so pronounced as to knock down insecurely fastened ornaments and rattle dishes. The tremor continued for about fifteen seconds and was felt at many near by towns.

Yankton, S. D., felt a shock of twelve seconds' duration. The disturbance seems to have been more clearly felt along the boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota, although a number of places in both States were affected.

In Omaha the quake was barely discernible and few people knew of such a thing until the weather bureau reported it.

Felt in California.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in Lompoc Valley, Cal., at 10:55 o'clock Sunday night. The shock lasted fully thirty seconds, and was so severe that dishes, clocks, house plants, etc., were thrown from shelves and furniture and other articles were upset.

The people were stricken with terror and ran from their houses, some fearing to return, as other lighter shocks continued for several hours afterward. Another heavy shock was felt at 5 a. m. and one again at 8 a. m. Monday. A large water tank was upset, the earth cracked in many places. The Santa Ana river bed slightly changed at places.

Menger advices from Los Alamos, near Santa Barbara, report that a severe shock was felt Sunday night at about 11 o'clock, doing \$15,000 damage to the property of the Western Union Oil Company at the Garraque wells. At Harris Station a fissure is reported to have opened, and from it a stream of water two feet deep and eighteen feet wide is flowing. A slight shock was felt in Santa Barbara, but no damage was done. At Santa Maria the vibrations, which were from east to west, lasted forty-five seconds.

CHURCH SERVICE BY 'PHONE.

Result of War Between Rival Companies in Washington, Ind.

At Washington, Ind., the experiment was tried on a recent Sunday of placing telephones in the churches, giving connection with the patrons of the line, so that those who chose to hear the sermon without going to the trouble of "dressing up" for a church pew could do so.

The town of Washington has been in the throes of a telephone war for some time, and the strife has grown bitter. Both companies have strained every effort to win patronage. Finally the Bell Company resorted to offering church service free at homes near its rival, the independent company. The Bell Company arranged with the preachers of the town to place telephones in all the churches, and offered connections with their subscribers throughout the town and the country. The pastors accepted the suggestion, and the first experiment was a great success.

The advantages of the system to the church-going public are obvious, and so are the disadvantages from the standpoint of the preacher. The system makes it possible for a man to sit comfortably at home, smoking his cigar and holding his Sunday newspaper, while listening to the Scriptural discourse of his favorite preacher. If the sermon doesn't agree him right he doesn't have to undergo the embarrassment of getting up and leaving church. He can merely hang up the receiver and ask central for another church and a better preacher. And if he does not believe in church, he can sit in his car and catch the money into his Sunday trousers, he does not have to look stern and unconcerned while invariably engraved while some persistent deacon passes the collection box too closely to him.

Interesting News Items.
For the first time a corps of women doctors have been appointed by the New York city board of health to do service in the tenement districts.

A specialist named B. A. Bessey, belonging to the United States Department of Agriculture, has begun a tour of Russia in search of plants suitable for American.

Adams County, Indiana, now claims the largest gas well in the world. The well is on the Clinton farm, six miles east of Decatur, and has a pressure of over 800 pounds.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

Temperature Is Highly Favorable Throughout Middle West.

The crop report issued by the weather bureau gives the following general summary of crop conditions in the country. Drought of considerable severity generally prevails from Virginia and the Carolinas westward to Kentucky, Tennessee and the northern portion of the central and east Gulf States, including eastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, while heavy and damaging rains have continued in Texas, portions of the Missouri valley and lower lake region. Rains are generally badly needed in the central and southern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature conditions have been highly favorable, except in New England, New York and Texas, where it has been too cool, and in California, where excessive heat has caused some deciduous fruit to ripen faster than it could be handled.

The corn crop has experienced another week of exceptionally favorable conditions over much the greater part of the principal corn area, the least favorable reports being received from southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois, where the crop is being injured by drought. A fine yield is promised in Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and over much the greater part of Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. In Iowa, where the crop has suffered much in previous weeks from heavy rains and lack of cultivation, corn is improving, and in the early fall is expected to be heavy. In the middle Atlantic States and to the southward of the Ohio river corn has suffered much from drought in sections, especially the early planted.

Showers have prevented the completion of the winter wheat harvest in the lake region, New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States, where damage to wheat in shock is quite extensively reported; elsewhere harvesting is completed, except on the Pacific coast, where it is progressing rapidly in Oregon and has begun in Washington.

Late spring wheat needs rain in portions of South Dakota, and rust is appearing in North Dakota, but on the whole its condition is very promising. The crop is ripening rapidly in the northern portion and harvesting has begun in the southern portion of the spring wheat region. In portions of southern Minnesota fields are too wet for the bladders.

Harvesting is progressing under difficulties in the upper Mississippi valley and lake region, where the crop is badly lodged, and fields in some sections are too wet for the reapers. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the general outlook for a large yield is favorable, especially in the Missouri and upper Ohio valleys and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States.

The northern portions of the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt continue to suffer from drought, the effects of which are beginning to be more seriously felt especially on uplands. Outside the drought area in the districts named the crop is making very favorable progress, the plant being heavily fruited. General and heavy rains in Texas were very beneficial in western counties, but they were not needed elsewhere in that State. These rains have caused very rapid growth and the plant is heavily fruited, but considerable damage by boll weevil, boll worm, and sucking insects is reported. Hot and dry weather is now needed in Texas to permit cultivation and check ravages by insects. Picking continues in the southern counties and has commenced in the central counties, but has been retarded by frequent rains.

Tobacco is suffering from drought in the western Virginia and portions of Kentucky and Maryland. In the other tobacco States the reports are generally promising. Dry weather in the Carolinas has been very favorable for curing.

As a rule the general outlook for apples continues unpromising, although in some sections a good crop is promised. The most favorable reports are received from New England, eastern and northern New York, Michigan and portions of Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma.

The bulk of a good hay crop has been secured in the States of the central valleys. In the lake region and northern portions of the middle Atlantic States hay continues, but has been considerably delayed by rains and much has been damaged.

MERCHANT ENDS HIS LIFE.

Former Head of Chicago Store Shoots Himself While Ill.

Abraham M. Rothschild, millionaire and former president of the A. M. Rothschild & Co. big Chicago department store, committed suicide Monday afternoon in the bathroom of his residence. He accomplished his purpose of self-destruction by sending a bullet through his brain.

Insomnia from overwork indirectly caused Mr. Rothschild's death. Always a hard worker, he was obliged to retire from business on account of ill health last year. Since then he had been suffering from the disease which was the indirect cause of his tragic act.

Friends and relatives believe that he was temporarily deranged. That is the only explanation offered as a solution of the suicide. The merchant was prosperous and happy in all of his relations.

Mr. Rothschild used to call himself "No. 13." He was proud of the fact that from being the thirteenth child in a poor family in the Black Forest of Germany he had risen to a position of prominence in the American business world. At the time of his death his estate was conservatively estimated to be worth at least \$1,000,000.

Steamer Service Increased.
Owing to the increased trade with South Africa since the termination of the war, two steamship companies have begun bi-weekly service between New York and South African ports. There is a great demand for American lumber, building materials, grain and agricultural implements.

After taking an active part in the organization of the Equitable National Bank in New York, and being elected its president, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott handed in his resignation to the directors of the bank, owing to pressure of other business.

While repairing a break at the top of the Clinton blast furnace at Pittsburgh, Pa., Master Mechanic Martin Harshill and two pipe-fitters, Michael Mustin, and Michael Beckwith, were overcome by gas and were found later lying on the platform unconscious.

A REAL AIRSHIP RACE.



—Minneapolis Journal.

BLAMES CONGRESS FOR WASTE.

Missouri River Commission Tells of Extravagant Expenditures.

Reports from officers in charge of river and harbor improvements, with estimates for the fiscal year 1904, received by the Missouri river commission, which ceased to exist June 30. The commission has been in existence since 1884. The report states that the policy of the commission, which has remained unchanged, was for a continuous, progressive control of the river, contracting it, where necessary, giving the channel proper direction and securely holding it in place, but that unfortunately the commission has not been permitted to carry that plan out.

The report enters into an elaborate defense of the commission, based upon criticisms in the press and in the report of the House committee on rivers and harbors. It is asserted that Congress has officially directed the expenditure of funds for local work unconnected with the general improvement of the river to the amount of \$2,218,000. The commission has been at expense, the report states, to maintain improvements.

Since the organization of the commission \$7,100,000 has been appropriated for the purpose of improving the river, of which \$240,000 has been expended on the river above Sioux City, Iowa; \$2,164,364 on detached localities, \$380,082 on snagging operations, \$469,585 for surveys and gauges, \$853,765 for plant, office work and expenses of the commission, leaving but \$3,280,501 for effective, progressive and lasting improvement of the river extending over a period of eighteen years, part of this amount being expended near Kansas City and the remainder in the first reach. The report says that this expenditure has produced good results, although there is no danger attending the navigation of the river as attacked by the works of 300 steamboats lying imbedded in the sand. It is claimed that no sufficient improvement of the river has been made to demonstrate what could be done for the benefit of commerce.

Western and Southern regiments have been much less active than Northern and Eastern regiments in their attempt to draw money from the United States treasury. When the Eighth Ohio landed in Cuba it had 1,330 members. Veterans of this regiment and relatives of deceased members have filed 706 pension claims. The government is asked to pay pensions for the services of 53 per cent of the men who served in that regiment. This regiment was much larger than most regiments which served in the Spanish war. Consequently its greater number of pension applications will not bring the percentage of applicants above that of many others.

A company which served in a certain volunteer regiment of a Northern State had a captain who was a pension attorney. He did not forget his former profession when he left the service, and it is said that practically every member of that company has an application filed for a pension.

It may be that the coal trust is keeping up the strike just to get the people used to high prices.

By this time the Mayor of Minneapolis is probably convinced that the grand jury is a prejudiced body.

Mary MacLane does not read all that is printed about her. The poor girl has to have some sleep.

While collecting her scattered diamonds May Yole made no attempt to gather up her scattered husbands.

Gen. Bragg should hasten to demonstrate that it is an easy chore to make a whistle from a pig's tail.

With its Mayor far away in one direction and its chief of police in another, Minneapolis breathes easier.

Bandit Tracy's method of paying for his meals would never become popular with timid eastern landladies.

We may be able to live without Mr. Wu, but for the first week it will seem as though something were lacking.

Midsummer floods and spring droughts demonstrate that the old reliable patent medicine almanac is no longer running the weather.

Gen. Bragg thinks letters to his wife should be private communications. He should have with the lady to make her see it that way.

Chicago bookmakers who put their money in those Masonic Temple safe deposit vaults now know how people feel when they have deposited money on something like the bookmakers.

Down at Evansville, Ind., a baseball umpire shot a pitcher who took exceptions to his rulings. This shows that there is no one so down-trodden but that he will turn when the pressure becomes too great.

STRIKERS ARE SHOT.

DEPUTIES AND POLICE FIRE ON MINERS.

Mob at Shenandoah Attacks Nonunion Men—Rioters, After Victory, Control the Town—Troops Are Rushed to the Scene.

One thousand shots were fired, a merchant was killed, two score strikers and four policemen were shot and a deputy sheriff and two non-union miners were beaten almost to death during a battle at Shenandoah, Pa., between 5,000 strikers and their sympathizers and officials who sought to protect non-union miners that had been imported in an effort to break the coal strike.

Sheriff Beddall, whose cousin was slain in one skirmish, appealed to the Governor for troops, and the Eighth and Twelfth regiments were ordered out, together with the Governor's troop from Harrisburg. The miners' union admitted that the foreign element was beyond control. The rioters took complete control of the town. The United Mine Workers posted a bulletin disavowing any connection with the rioting, and calling upon all miners to aid in maintaining peace. Mayor Brown issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to help preserve the peace.

The long pent up anger of the strikers, to control which has been the continued effort of the leaders of the United Mine Workers, burst all bounds shortly before midnight Wednesday and a desperate battle raged. The men engaged in the conflict were largely of the foreign element of the strikers. These fanned the counsel of the leaders to the winds. Shenandoah, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, and the surrounding region during the night underwent a reign of terror.

All day the town was in disorder, but the serious trouble did not start until 6 o'clock, when Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddall, a cousin of the sheriff, attempted to escort two non-union workers through the strikers' line of pickets. The workers were dressed in their street clothes, but one of them carried a bundle under his arm, and this aroused the suspicion of the strikers. The bundle was torn from him, and was found to contain a blouse and overalls the man was taken from the deputy and beaten almost to death.

In the meantime Beddall opened fire on the mob, which had gathered by this time, and emptied his revolver. Two of the shots took effect, one man being shot in the leg and the other in the foot. The deputy and the other strike breaker were now compelled to fly for their lives and took refuge in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad station. The station was soon surrounded by an angry mob of 5,000, which was becoming more threatening and demonstrative every moment.

Beddall, his brother-in-law, merchant and brother of the deputy sheriff, was seen making his way through the crowd in an effort to reach his brother, and the mob, crying that he was carrying ammunition to those inside the station, seized him and beat him with clubs into insensibility. He died on the way to the miners' hospital.

The strikers continued to stone the station, and the entire borough police force, rushed to the scene and escorted the deputy sheriff and his men to an engine which had been backed into the station for that purpose. When the mob realized that its prey was about to escape, it surrounded the engine, and the engine was afraid to move.

In a few moments the police fired a volley, dispersing the crowd for a brief period, and the engine turned on full steam and got away with his men. Stones were now thrown thick and fast about the heads of the police, who upon Chief John Fry gave the order to fire. At the first volley the mob fell back and several were seen to fall. Their retreat, however, was but momentary. They turned and with revolvers, stones and a few shotguns charged on the little band of policemen and made them fly for their lives.

The policemen turned in their flight at short intervals and fired volley after volley at their pursuers, but the mob seemed thoroughly infuriated and smoking revolvers seemed to have no terrors for them.

When the Lehigh Railroad crossing was reached a passing freight train blocked the progress of the police, two of whom were caught and beaten. One of them, Sidney Yacovsky, will die.

It is estimated that upwards of one thousand shots were fired, and the wonder is that more fatalities did not result. At least twenty strikers, all of whom were foreigners, were shot, and at least two of them will die.

FOOD DEAR IN LONDON.

Poor Feel the Record-Breaking Price of Provisions.

The increase in the price of provisions is making a great difference to London's humbler inhabitants. At the present moment in the opinion of Londoners in the provision trade, food is dearer than at any time for a quarter of a century. Bacon, the poor man's luxury, has risen in price between one-third and one-half. Bacon dealers declare that it is due to a scarcity of hogs in the United States.

"How does the poor man whose wages are of fixed amount, do?" one dealer, experienced in the retail trade, was asked. "He simply doesn't do at all." was the reply. "He has either to diminish the quantity of bacon he eats, or else, the more usual course, he substitutes a cheap jam or marmalade."

Chickens all round are 9 pence each, more than they cost in 1900. Pigeons are 3 pence or 4 pence more. Pork has risen so much that many shops no longer keep it.

From Far and Near.

Edward Philbrook, one of the largest cattle owners of Eastern Montana, was drowned in the Rosebud River near Forsyth, Mont.

The Madrid express was derailed owing to some unknown cause near Granada (Spain). Nearly all the passengers were wrecked. Six persons were killed and twenty-seven injured.

Secretary Moody, after consultation with his bureau chiefs, gave orders that one of the battleships authorized at the last session of Congress be constructed at the New York navy yard.

The American Shipbuilding Company has closed contracts at Chicago for the building of ten steel steamships to be used in carrying cargoes from lake points to Quebec for transfer to Atlantic steamships. Their dimensions are to be 277 feet length by 32 feet beam and 40 feet depth. They are to form the nucleus of the fleet which is expected to control all lake transportation.

Texas oil is to be used by the great Minneapolis flour mills instead of coal. A street railway company of Minneapolis is conducting tests with oil.



Mr. Ware, the commissioner of pensions, received a letter from a man in Illinois a few days ago which read: "I am now getting a pension of \$20 a month. Recently the Lord has prospered me, and I do not think I should get so much money. I gave my services to the country, and I think I should have some pension, of course, but I think \$20 a month is too much. Is there any way I can have my pension reduced or suspended while I enjoy the prosperity that is mine at present?" This is the only request for a reduction of pension ever received by the bureau. It was referred to the pension examiner in the district in which the man lived, who reported as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that the person who applied for a reduction in his pension is now in the insane asylum at this place, and has been for some time."

All members of the Cabinet who are able to speak will be on the stump this fall, at the request of President Roosevelt, who himself will make several campaign speeches. Secretary Shaw will speak in Maine and will close the campaign in Iowa. Secretary Moody will deliver several addresses in Massachusetts and other New England States. Secretary Hay is preparing a careful speech to be given wide publicity during the campaign. Secretary Root, upon his return from abroad, will go to the Northwest for a brief tour. Secretary Wilson will speak in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other middle Western States. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and Postmaster General Payne have not the gift of public speaking, and will not appear on the stump. Postmaster General Payne, however, will act as a political manager.

On either side of the United States Senate chamber is an ancient snuffbox—one for Republicans and one for Democrats. The boxes are a survival of the old-time habit of snuff taking, which was almost universal in the eighteenth century among persons of fashion and public men. The habit persisted well through the first half of the nineteenth century, but during the past fifty years snuff has gone out of style. The Senate boxes, however, remain, and it appears that they are kept filled. Senator Vest of Missouri and Senator Harris of Kansas, who formerly used the boxes occasionally, have broken off the habit, and Senator Pettus is now their solitary patron. He is the last of the snuff takers in that historic body at least.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to this country, is a confirmed cigarette smoker. Once he contracted nicotine poisoning by his excessive smoking and for a couple of weeks was near to death's door. Nothing daunted, he resumed smoking as soon as he got well and he and the cigarette are now inseparable. Years ago, when on a diplomatic mission in China, he smoked an average of 400 cigarettes a day and used 400,000 of them during his stay in that country.

In accordance with a decision made by the government a year ago, that pneumatic dynamite guns should no longer be used in the defense of New York harbor and San Francisco, the government has sold for \$20,000 to private purchasers the pneumatic gun plant at Sandy Hook, which cost \$1,000,0

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

PLOT IS OVERHEARD.

STRANGE STORY OF AN ENGINEER IN DENVER.

While lying in Park he hears plot to kidnap Granddaughter of Millionaire—Storm Devastates Country at Lisbon, N. D., and Neighborhood.

Because they were caught while discussing a plan of kidnapping the youngest daughter of James A. McClurg, grand-daughter of David H. Moffatt, president of the First National Bank, two highway-men assaulted and then robbed M. J. Reilly, a stationary engineer and blacksmith, in City Park, Denver, relieving him of \$32 in cash, a gold watch and chain and a diamond stickpin. While Reilly was lying bound a bench he heard two men, roughly dressed, in conversation. "It's a cinch," said the tall man, as the two sat down. "We can kidnap the child, and no one will suspect. Our fortune is made if we succeed in getting the girl, as McClurg is a son-in-law of Moffatt, and the old man thinks so much of his little grandchild that he will pay any sum to get her back again safe and sound." Reilly says that, fearing for his life, he feigned sleep and listened to hear the talk of the plot. When the men found him awake they assaulted him. He claims they intended to take the child to No. 800 of a street the name of which he could not catch. The police believe the story and special guards are watching the child.

CROPS BADLY CUT BY HAIL.

Lisbon, N. D., the Center of Furious and Destructive Storm.

Lisbon, N. D., was the center of a fearful hurricane and destructive hailstorm. Crops within an area extending ten or more miles northwest to many miles south and five miles wide were totally destroyed. In places even the prairie grass was swept off. Barns and outbuildings in all directions were wrecked and dwelling-houses damaged. All within a few miles north of the city were shattered by hail and the houses flooded by the torrent of rain which fell. In Lisbon hardly a building escaped some damage. The big new schoolhouse, Horton's Hotel, Chicago store and other buildings were unroofed, the tin roofed and carried far away. Stock is scattered and thousands of chickens and birds were killed. No person was killed, but a few were injured by being cut by flying glass. The neighboring towns of Buttsville, Eagle vale and Sheldon were also affected.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chicago	48	35	Washington	41	45
St. Louis	45	37	Detroit	36	45
Philadelphia	43	36	Cleveland	39	49
Boston	47	40	Baltimore	37	49

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

notes was lost on Wednesday last somewhere between Boston and Lowell, in the mails. The package was sent by Blake Brothers, bankers, to a correspondent in Lowell, the actual mailing being done by a trusted employe who put a special delivery stamp on the package before mailing it. He did not register it.

Notes Worth \$25,000 Lost.

A letter containing \$25,000 worth of notes was lost on Wednesday last somewhere between Boston and Lowell, in the mails. The package was sent by Blake Brothers, bankers, in correspondence in Lowell, the actual mailing being done by a trusted employee who put a special delivery stamp on the package before mailing it. He did not register it.

Virginia Negro Twice Hanged.

At Wise court house, Virginia, in the presence of a thousand people, George Robinson, colored, was hanged for the murder of another negro. On the first drop the rope broke. Robinson was brought up the steps on the outside of the scaffold to be hanged the second time, and had to wait until the sheriff went to a store to secure another rope.

No Second Operation Contemplated.

The London Daily Mail says it is in a position to state that there is no question of any second operation on the King being contemplated. It adds that there is every reason to expect that his majesty will be on the road to permanent recovery without further surgical treatment of any kind.

Chicago Woman Ends Life.

Mrs. Julia C. Howell of Chicago committed suicide at La Veta Place rooming house in Denver by taking laudanum. The deed was committed on Wednesday, but the body was not discovered until Friday. In a note her landlady she explained that illness caused her to take her life.

Kills Father in a Quarrel.

David Morris, a farmer, aged 48, was killed by his son, David Morris, aged 29, near Prattville, Ohio. The son was lying with his father and demanded the use of a horse. When the father refused the son struck him with a club. The father died within an hour.

Old Minister Now a Vagrant.

Barefooted and tattered, Charles Howard, the famous old-time minister, was picked up on the street in Baltimore, and Justice Lewis sent him to the poorhouse for one year on the charge of vagrancy.

Killed by Boiler Explosion.

Joseph Hardesty was instantly killed and his four sons were seriously injured by the explosion of a large boiler at his sawmill on Wolfe creek, in Lawrence County, Ohio. The mill is a wreck.

Accused Murderer Mad.

Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, under indictment at Buffalo, N. Y., for murdering her husband, Dr. Jacob F. Meyer, a prominent young physician and society man, has been taken to the Buffalo State hospital a raving maniac.

Sixty-seven Bodies Found.

So far sixty-seven bodies have been recovered from the Mount Kimball colliery at Wallangarra, Australia, where an explosion occurred. The work of rescue is greatly hampered by afterdamp in the mine.

Break Gate to Save Crops.

Superintendent of Irrigation Armstrong has received a report from Commissioner Banning that thirty farmers, fully armed, marched to the headgates of Fulton ditch, near Henderson, Colo., and, breaking down the headgate, allowed an immense amount of water to flow into the ditch, thus saving their crops.

Thieves How Open Safe.

The safe in the postoffice at Niles, Ohio, was blown by cracksmen, who got about \$100 and 2,000 stamps. The safe was wrecked and the office badly damaged. The robbers, three in number, escaped in a buggy.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

BIG INCREASE IN BUILDINGS.

Twenty-five Per Cent More in 1901

In connection with some statistics on the production of brick, the geological survey reports that there was a remarkable increase in the number of buildings erected in the forty-five largest cities of the country in 1901, as compared with 1900. In 1901 the number of building permits issued was 85,571. In 1900 it was 68,417. The gain was therefore more than 25 per cent. The value of the buildings erected last year was \$372,173,031, against \$241,556,555 in 1900, a gain of nearly 55 per cent. Although New York was first in the value of its buildings, with \$130,015,697, the number of permits was less by 1,056 than Philadelphia, where the total value of the new buildings was only \$29,519,710, and 1,005 more than in Chicago, where the total value was only \$34,902,675. The average value of the buildings erected in New York in 1901 was \$3,638.50, while in Philadelphia it was \$28,388.50, and in Chicago, \$34,902.67. The average value of the buildings erected in New York in 1901 was \$3,638.50, while in Philadelphia it was \$28,388.50, and in Chicago, \$34,902.67. The average value of the buildings erected in New York in 1901 was \$3,638.50, while in Philadelphia it was \$28,388.50, and in Chicago, \$34,902.67.

THREE DIE BY LIGHTNING.

Fierce Storm Sweeps Over Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

A terrific thunder and lightning storm, with a heavy rain, visited the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., the other evening, causing three deaths and much property damage. In Hazelwood the Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning and the steeple thrown over, but no one was injured. At Hays Station, Street's road overflooded its banks and flooded the village. Quite a number of residents had to flee for their lives, so quickly did the rise in the creek come. Twenty-five buildings, residences and stables were struck by lightning in the district during the twenty-five minutes the storm prevailed.

TO SELL GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

20,000,000 Feet in Minnesota to Be Disposed Of.

The Interior Department has sent out notices asking for bids for the pine timber on sections 10 and 36 of the pine townships of the Red Lake reservation, a part of the White Earth reservation, in Minnesota. The action is the beginning of the disposal of the timber and the agricultural lands of those two extensive reservations under an act of the last session of Congress. The timber to be disposed of amounts to about 20,000,000 feet and covers 12,000 acres. The law requires that the sale shall be advertised for six months in most parts of the country.

MOROS ATTACK AT NIGHT.

Attempt to Surprise Americans, but Are Repulsed with Losses.

A party of engineers commanded by Lieut. Brown and encamped at the Matangian river, on the island of Luzon, was attacked by Moros at midnight last Friday. The attack was repulsed without loss to the Americans. Three Moros were killed. Friendly natives report that the Sultan of Nauli personally led the attack, thinking the American camp was without sentries. A cyclone at Camp years caused much loss of property. Many villages were destroyed and a number of Moros were killed.

Railroad Wins Big Suit.

Judge Bunn of the Federal court in St. Louis has decided in favor of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad in a suit for \$2,000,000 suit of Albert C. Gunnison, George A. Bright and Howard J. Forker, all of New York City, against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company and G. Hilton Scribner, trustee. The suit was brought to recover the value of old bonds.

Fire in Chicago Stock Yards.

Fire in the plant of the Thomas J. Lipson Company at the Union stock yards in Chicago caused a loss of \$225,000. It was vicious when it started. The entire content of warehouse "B" were destroyed, only the walls of the building remaining. The fire is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires.

Seven Injured in Explosion.

Seven men were injured by an explosion in the buildings of the Standard Manufacturing works at Dayton, Ohio. Three probably will die. The explosion was caused by a leakage of natural gas, though it is not known how the gas was ignited.

Rainfall Breaks Records.

June and July broke the "wet" record for Chicago. One foot and one-fourth of an inch of rain fell in the two months. There were thirty-nine rainy days, and in July there were thirty-six showers. Month's precipitation was 7.78 inches. That for June was 6.45 inches.

Shoot and Rob Postmaster.

L. D. Zimmermann, postmaster for a quarter of a century at Lynville, Ind., was fatally shot by two robbers, who secured over \$500 in money and made their escape on a hand car. A posse is in pursuit.

Havana Has a Big Fire.

A fire in Ignacio street, Havana, Cuba, resulted in a loss to the drug goods firm of Prendes & Co. of \$168,000, \$90,000 of which was covered by insurance. Other drug goods firms, including Pella & Co., also lost heavily.

\$1,000,000 In from Nome.

One million dollars in treasure was brought by the steamship Roanoke, which has just arrived at Seattle from Nome and St. Michael's. This is the largest shipment from the Nome diggings this season.

Waterpout at Hermann, Neb.

A waterpout caused a washout on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road four miles north of Hermann, Neb. A thousand feet of track was washed away. The wind moved a dwelling house off its foundation.

Cholera Spreads in Egypt.

The epidemic of cholera at Cairo, Egypt, is increasing; there were forty-one new cases and thirty-five deaths in one day.

Greatest Trust in Formed.

The greatest trust in the world has yet been formed, a combination which will have absolute control of the trade of Europe.

AMERICA AND ASIA, SPRING INTO BEING

When a semi-official announcement was made in London of the merger of the interests of Rockefeller, Rothschild and Nobel. This combine has unquestioned proprietorship of the great oil fields in the United States, in Russia and in Siberia.

ATTACKED BY STRIKERS.

Thousands Men Throw Stones and Cause Nonunion Workers to Flee.

The attitude of the striking mine workers at Shenandoah, Pa., is becoming more demonstrative. All of a recent night a mob of fully 1,000 men and boys was on the march. It first visited the West Shenandoah colliery and drove the nonunion workmen from the engines, pumps and fire rooms. The workmen were compelled to seek refuge in the camp of the coal and coke company. The strikers assailed the miners with stones, doing considerable damage to window glass. From the West Shenandoah mine the mob proceeded to Indian Ridge colliery, where it was confronted by a body of special police, whose presence prevented violence. Sounds of strikers picketed the approaches to several mines where pumping is in progress and urged the men employed to quit work. Deputy Sheriff Coombs, Union Organizer Gable and a posse of deputy sheriffs are endeavoring to maintain order.

SLEEPS OVER THREE MONTHS.

Kansas City Man Is Cured of a Mysterious Somnolency.

A case of continuous sleep, one of the most mysterious and baffling of diseases, has been cured with success in Kansas City. The patient, D. C. Leavitt, is now up and about after sleeping since April 28. Mr. Leavitt went to sleep at 10:30 p. m. and after ten days was taken home, where he has been since. His physician's theory was that by sleeping on car seats, which he frequently did, Leavitt had dislocated the end of a vertebra, producing a stagnant condition of the blood in the brain and causing sleep. By kneading the place so as to give the vein room to pass the blood the patient's sleep was made less and less stupor and finally he woke up altogether.

TOWN DESERTED BY RIVER.

Republcan Forms New Bed, Raising Mills at Concordia, Kan.

At Concordia, Kan., the Republican river since the recent flood has finally changed its channel and left the city a mile to one side. The new channel starts about a mile and a half north and west of the city and joins the old one again about a mile and a half north, rising several fine farms and leaving the Concordia mill and electric plants without the water power by which they have been operated. The city will be compelled to extend its sewers over a mile to secure an outlet, while the county must build an expensive bridge, the cost of which formerly spanned the river being now more than a mile from water.

SWEPT BY CYCLONE.

Vessels Sunk and Buildings Wrecked on California Coast.

A cyclone visited the Gulf of California, wrecking vessels and damaging many buildings in the coast cities. At Guaymas five vessels in the bay were sunk. Two of them—El Lucila and El Gravena—were large lumber carriers. The fire broke out in the public building, containing the offices of the harbor master and collector of customs, was destroyed by the cyclone. The residence of the English vice-consul was unroofed and otherwise wrecked. The new municipal hall and city prison were damaged.

Perish in a Fire at Lourdes.

A dispatch from Tarbes, France, gives news of a terrible fire at Lourdes, the town famous for its shrine to Our Lady, which many pilgrims go. The fire broke out in the public building, containing the offices of the harbor master and collector of customs, was destroyed by the cyclone. The residence of the English vice-consul was unroofed and otherwise wrecked. The new municipal hall and city prison were damaged.

Train Robbed in Texas.

News has reached El Paso, Texas, of the capture of one of the three Mexican train robbers, who held up the Wells-Fargo express car just out of Benito on July 23, and got away with \$50,000. The man was captured at Napi, Mexico, and has been identified as Bell Taylor.

Minnesota Young Women Drown.

Miss Mabel Wells of Monticello, Minn., and Eva Saker and Laura T. Tye, both of Faribault, were drowned in Lake Jefferson. The three young women were out for a swim. Prof. Bingham and Hansa of Minneapolis were with them, but could not save them.

Nominated by Michigan Democrats.

The result of the Democratic State convention made it evident that the silver faction is no longer dominant in the councils of the party in Michigan. Judge George H. Durand of Flint was nominated on the fourth ballot for Governor.

Slain After Sleep in Oregon.

On Huder's creek, Grant County, Ore., 280 sheep belonging to J. C. Moor of Mount Vernon were slaughtered, presumably by settlers and cattlemen. Armed men came upon the band at night and fired bullets into them.

White Caps Whip Negro Prisoners.

At Excelsior Springs, Mo., white caps took Riley Thompson and wife and Chas. Walker, all colored, from the jail, marched them outside of town a short distance, tied them to a tree and administered a severe whipping.

Corn Beetle Damages Crops.

The corn beetle has done immense damage to the crops in many districts in the government of Kherson, Russia, and in a large area of Bessarabia. Two hundred thousand acres have been ravaged.

Babeck Buys a New Home.

Representative Babeck of Wisconsin has purchased the property at the northwest corner of North Capitol and B streets in Washington for the consideration of \$15,000.

Look Out for Anarchists.

The United States government has been warned to watch for anarchists recently ordered out of Turkey and supposed to be headed for this country.

Iowa Republican Convention.

Iowa Republicans in convention at Des Moines endorsed President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904 and named a State ticket.

August 9 Is Coronation Day.

The London Gazette contains a royal proclamation fixing Aug. 9 as the date for the coronation.

CHICAGO WINS CHEAP GAS FIGHT

Federal Court Refuses People's Company Its Injunction.

According to a decision rendered by Judge Grosscup, the city of Chicago wins the fight for cheap gas. While it is expected that an appeal will be taken from the United States Circuit Court to the Supreme Court it is not believed that the opinion of the lower court will be overthrown. The ruling was entered on the bill of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company asking an injunction restraining the city from enforcing the rate fixed by city ordinance. The bill was thrown out of court for want of jurisdiction. The company is allowed sixty days within which to file an appeal to the Supreme Court and to file an appeal bond, which was set at \$900,000. In the interim the city will make no effort to enforce the 75-cent rate, but should the final decision be favorable the gas company will be liable to all consumers for a rebate of 25 cents per thousand feet of gas paid for from July 1, 1901, to the date of the decision that the ordinance was to have become operative, but legal proceedings have held the enforcement of the ordinance in abeyance for more than a year and a half.

STOPS AID TO STRIKERS.

Injunction Preventing Distribution of Supplies in West Virginia.

An injunction that will prevent the distribution of food supplies to striking miners in West Virginia was issued by Judge B. F. Keller in the United States District Court in Charleston. It is denounce by the coal miners as the most drastic and tyrannical measure yet brought against the American people under the domination of "government by injunction." In precise terms the injunction restrains W. B. Wilson, national secretary of the mine workers, "Mother" Jones and other non-residents of the State from locating supply depots near the property of the Gauley Mountain Coal Company. Many of the striking coal miners live on or near this property.

AFRICA BUYS MUCH WHEAT.

Shipments from Pacific Northwest Break All Previous Records.

The shipments of wheat and flour from the Pacific Northwest to South Africa since Jan. 1 shows a total of over 2,000,000 bushels. This is more than double the amount ever shipped before in an entire season and there is enough tonnage still under charter to load at Portland and Puget Sound ports for the Cape to bring the total by the end of the calendar year up to approximately 3,000,000 bushels. The wheat shipments from Portland have amounted to 555,607 bushels and from Tacoma and Seattle to 568,732, and from the three ports over 200,000 barrels of flour have been shipped.

BELL IS BUILDING AIRSHIP.

Inventor of the Telephone Will Utilize the Aeroplane Device.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is personally supervising the construction of a flying machine. Every effort has been made to keep secret not only the details of the construction, but the fact that such a machine is being built. Nevertheless it is reported that the machine will be twenty feet long and will be composed of twenty-five distinct parts. Five miles of piano wire will be used in its construction, and the principle of the kite or aeroplane, as used in any of Santos-Dumont's ships, will be a feature of Prof. Bell's machine.

Floods Prove Fatal to Six.

Six lives lost in the total reported in the flood districts in Texas—five in the San Marcos valley and one at Wylie. The names of those drowned in San Marcos valley are not known, but two were negroes. At Wylie Charles Davis attempted to save his wife and baby from the flood. The baby was lost.

Train Robbed in Texas.

News has reached El Paso, Texas, of the capture of one of the three Mexican train robbers, who held up the Wells-Fargo express car just out of Benito on July 23, and got away with \$50,000. The man was captured at Napi, Mexico, and has been identified as Bell Taylor.

Minnesota Young Women Drown.

Miss Mabel Wells of Monticello, Minn., and Eva Saker and Laura T. Tye, both of Faribault, were drowned in Lake Jefferson. The three young women were out for a swim. Prof. Bingham and Hansa of Minneapolis were with them, but could not save them.

Nominated by Michigan Democrats.

The result of the Democratic State convention made it evident that the silver faction is no longer dominant in the councils of the party in Michigan. Judge George H. Durand of Flint was nominated on the fourth ballot for Governor.

Slain After Sleep in Oregon.

On Huder's creek, Grant County, Ore., 280 sheep belonging to J. C. Moor of Mount Vernon were slaughtered, presumably by settlers and cattlemen. Armed men came upon the band at night and fired bullets into them.

White Caps Whip Negro Prisoners.

At Excelsior Springs, Mo., white caps took Riley Thompson and wife and Chas. Walker, all colored, from the jail, marched them outside of town a short distance, tied them to a tree and administered a severe whipping.

Corn Beetle Damages Crops.

The corn beetle has done immense damage to the crops in many districts in the government of Kherson, Russia, and in a large area of Bessarabia. Two hundred thousand acres have been ravaged.

Babeck Buys a New Home.

Representative Babeck of Wisconsin has purchased the property at the northwest corner of North Capitol and B streets in Washington for the consideration of \$15,000.

Look Out for Anarchists.

The United States government has been warned to watch for anarchists recently ordered out of Turkey and supposed to be headed for this country.

Iowa Republican Convention.

Iowa Republicans in convention at Des Moines endorsed President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904 and named a State ticket.

August 9 Is Coronation Day.

The London Gazette contains a royal proclamation fixing Aug. 9 as the date for the coronation.

DURAND IS NAMED.

IS CHOSEN BY DEMOCRATS FOR MICHIGAN'S GOVERNOR.

Silver Faction Falls Into Line and Gives Unanimous Endorsement of the Candidate—State Issues Are Main Planks in Platform Adopted.

Governor George H. Durand
Lieutenant Governor John F. Bohn
Secretary of State William F. Davidson
Treasurer W. F. McKnight
Auditor General W. F. McKnight
Land Commissioner Arthur F. Watson
Superintendent of Education W. F. McKnight
Member Board of Education Charles F. Ford
Supreme Justice H. J. Brown

DETROIT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democratic State convention unfurled its harmony banner, and on the motion of a silver Democrat the nomination for Governor of ex-Judge George H. Durand, a gold Democrat, was made unanimous. There was, at the outset, a disposition on the part of the old line silver men to suspect the motives of the gold members, but the harmony idea finally predominated.

Judge George H. Durand of Flint, who was nominated on the fourth ballot to run for Governor this fall, is credited with being a gold Democrat, though he was not a bolter in 1896. The silver men made a hard fight to beat him, but they were outvoted and outwitted.

After the nomination of Durand had been made unanimous on motion of D. J. Campau of Detroit, the generally accepted leader of the silver Democrats, State Senator Helme, who had made a close fight for nomination, gracefully approached the harmony band wagon and declared from the platform that he was ready to work for the nominee.

Judge Durand did not attend the convention nor authorize anyone to state that he would accept the nomination if it was accorded him, and the free silver element made a vigorous fight to defeat him on this ground. Judge Durand was nominated by his home delegation, the one from Genesee County. His name was presented by ex-Congressman T. E. Tarsney of Detroit, who formerly represented the Tenth Congressional District in Congress. But despite the absence of any definite assurance of acceptance from Durand and the constant repetition by the silver people of the suggestion that he might decline to run if nominated, the candidacy of the gold Democrat from Flint started out strong and made steady gains.

He had 454 1/2 votes out of a total of 1,050 on the first ballot, which was taken just before the 1 o'clock adjournment for luncheon. Charles E. Sigel of Grand Rapids had 223 votes on the first ballot, Mayor James Hemmell of Lansing had 128 1/2, State Senator James Helme of Lansing had 207 and there were thirty-two scattering votes.

The number of votes necessary to a choice was 508. Durand had 454 1/2 votes on the second ballot, 471 1/2 on the third and 573 on the fourth.

At the afternoon session it was a race between Durand and Helme, the latter getting 258 votes on the second ballot, 299 1/2 on the third and 429 on the fourth, the silver men trying hard but ineffectually to bring about a combination to defeat Durand and place Helme at the head of the ticket.

After the nomination of a candidate for Governor the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m. to allow time for a discussion of candidates for other places on the ticket.

The convention reconvened at 8 p. m. The ticket was completed by the nomination of candidates for the other offices besides Governor, no opposition developing to any of the names presented. At 10 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

Platform on State Issues.

The platform adopted at the morning session is devoted almost entirely to State issues, the only mention of national questions being an endorsement of the election of United States Senators directly by the people.

The resolutions declare that the destruction of loss rule is the supreme issue. They charge the present Republican administration with getting into power two years ago by gross corruption and manipulation of causes and nominating conventions and demand a primary election law under which all nominations shall be made directly by the people. Equal taxation and equitable assessments and the repeal of what are termed the "ripper laws" of the last State Legislature are also included in the platform. The right of cities to have home rule, other planks of the platform. The adoption of the system known as the initiative and referendum is demanded.

The present State administration is charged with being incompetent to properly guard the rights of the combination of wealth in the big suit about to be brought against the State by the Michigan Central Railroad on account of the revocation of the railroad's special charter.

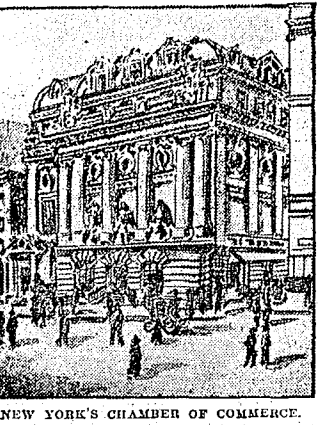
The reason alleged for the incompetence is that "the administration is notoriously friendly to the railroad's interests and subject to its control."

Another plank favors municipal ownership of public utilities, subject to the referendum.

RAISED \$3,000,000 FOR CHARITY.

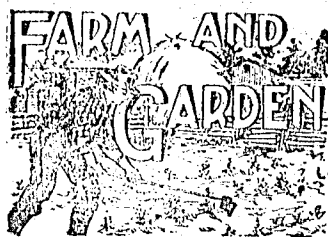
Noble Work of New York's Chamber of Commerce.

The contributions which the Chamber of Commerce of New York made for the relief of the inhabitants of Martinique and St. Vincent make a total of \$3,000,000 raised by that body for charitable purposes since its organization in 1793. Although established primarily for the purpose of guarding the commercial interests of the city and State, the chamber has always stood ready to offer a helping hand to the needy and destitute in times of calamity. And this aid has been extended independent of race, or creed.



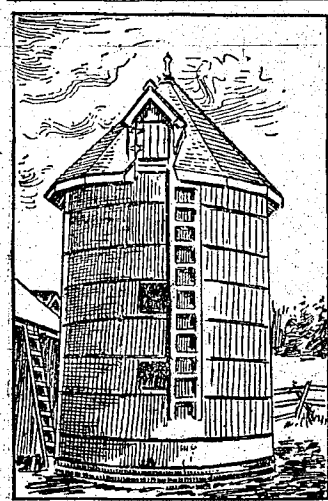
NEW YORK'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

or climate. Thus, in the midst of our civil war and when



Circular Form of Silo.

The consensus of opinion of those who have studied the silo problem indicates that the circular form is preferable. There are, however, many square and rectangular silos in successful operation. Especially is this the case with those having rounded corners. Where great strength and large capacity are demanded the frame circular silo will best meet the requirements. This form of silo can be made quite durable by plastering the inside with cement. The circular stave silo, owing to its simplicity and economical construction, seems to fully meet the requirements of the farmer. With the form of silo properly erected the waste of silage is reduced to the minimum. Hoops for the silo can be made of any suitable material, such as half inch, seven-sixteenths inch or five-eighths inch round iron, one-eighth inch flat iron two inches wide or wire. The woven wire fence hoop is often used since it is regarded as being very economical. Doors may be simply sawed out, or made continuous from the bottom to the top of the silo. The



Circular Silo.

sawed out doors may be ranged one above the other, with a stationary ladder placed alongside running to the top of the silo, as shown in the cut. When the silo is built on the outside of the barn, a roof is needed. This may be simply a shed roof constructed with plank, or a neat, inexpensive shingle roof, as shown in the cut.

A Suitable Dust Bath. All chickens seem to thoroughly enjoy a dust bath, and its use undoubtedly is a benefit to their plumage, besides ridding them of lice. If the plumage is to be kept clean and bright, especially on birds intended for exhibition purposes or of white varieties, it is essential that the dusting place be kept absolutely dry, as otherwise it will soil the plumage and the fine bird on which you may pride yourself will look very dingy.

The roofed box in the sketch will give any kind of birds many a good night's sleep, and it is nearly all kinds of weather. Cloths may be tacked across the top ends, with hooks at bottom for stormy weather, if the box is in a field. Some poultry raisers allow their fowls the liberty of the sheds where the farm machinery is housed and here they get a fine dusting in all sorts of weather, but if the birds roost on them it does not improve their looks nor the working of the farm implements. Better keep them out, and assign them quarters more fitting. The



AN ALL-WEATHER DUST BOX.

cost of cleaning machinery of hen manure on some farms would build palatial abodes for the hens and make them a profitable part of the farm.—John G. Knott, in Farm and Home.

Schemes of the Tree Agent.

It is really surprising how frequently farmers are taken in by tree sharks. One would suppose that the information concerning tree growth and soils possessed by all farmers would be sufficient to make them suspicious of big stories, but it is evident, from the way in which the rogues thrive, that they find easy victims in the farming communities. One of the latest schemes is for the tree agent to offer to plant an acre with trees for \$100 and to care for the trees for five years. In addition he agrees that the firm he represents will buy all the fruit from the trees at an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent over the ruling market price. It would hardly seem as if any man of intelligence would be taken in by such a proposition, yet hundreds of dollars are being put in the pockets of these rogues by unsuspecting farmers. There are many nurserymen in the country who sell their products entirely through agents, and such men are reliable, but they do not tell improbable stories or exhibit wax fruit and claim it to be genuine; neither do they make offers such as the one above stated. As a rule, it is entirely safe to refuse to sign any paper offered by a stranger for even a simple receipt may turn up a note, which must be paid.

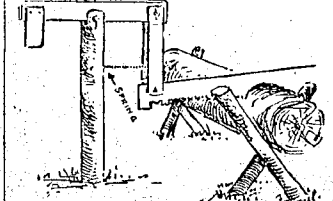
Feeding Grain to Steers.

Feeding grain to steers on grass is justified when pastures are short and where these cannot be supplemented with some kind of fodder. Where steers are partly wintered up with grain before being turned to grass it may prove an excellent practice to continue feeding them about one peck per day. By following this practice the

animals may be kept going from the first day. Such animals may be marketed earlier than those that are grass fed alone and invariably will command a little higher price. It is generally advisable to grind corn for grass fed steers. Animals on grass alone frequently lose weight during the first weeks after being turned out, so that the time required to make this up is entirely lost. When grain is fed it is a good plan to feed a little roughage, such as timothy or clover hay, during the first week after turning to grass in order to prevent scouring.—Iowa Homestead.

A One-Man Saw.

A cross-cut saw will get through a great deal more wood with a given amount of muscle than any other hand device. With this rocking walking beam attachment and its weighted and swinging pendulums, one man can eas-



ONE-MAN CROSSCUT SAW.

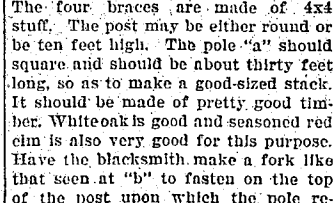
ily manage the saw. The post, as shown in the cut, should be about eight feet high to admit of having a pendulum sufficiently long to give the required length of stroke. The weight on the outer pendulum should be just sufficient to prevent the saw from riding. The spring from main post to the saw should be strong enough to help the sawyer on the return stroke. A stout cord running over a pulley with a weight attached may take the place of the spring. A stiff wire with a hook in the lower end answers very well in place of the wooden pendulum shown in the cut. When it is adjusted just right the walking beam will see-saw easily, as it follows the motion of the saw.—John Jackson, in Agricultural Epitome.

Aids to Whitewashing.

The use of the fruit-spraying pumps makes easy the task of whitewashing stables, henhouses and cellars, and it is much more effective than the use of the brush, because by making the stream a little larger and more forcible, which most spraying nozzles admit of, a stream can be sent into cracks and crevices where the brush would not reach. It may not prove as penetrating or as powerful a disinfectant as the gas from burning sulphur and charcoal, but it takes next rank, and can be used where it might not be well to use the sulphuric acid gas, as in cellars under living rooms. If it is to be used as a disinfectant, or as an insect destroyer, or a little dissolved copperas to the whitewash may be an advantage, and we prefer the latter, at least in cow stables, because it emits no offensive odor. Let the lime be thoroughly slaked, and strained through a cloth, so that it may be thin enough to work well in the nozzle. And sides, ceilings, corners and floors can be well sprayed in one-fourth the time needed for the use of the brush. Applied during the hot weather, it does not take long to dry, and two coats can easily be given if one does not look thick enough when dried.—New England Homestead.

Handy Hay Derrick.

W. A. Clearweather, of Indiana, sends Iowa Homestead a sketch of a derrick which he has found very handy for building stacks out in the field. The runners are made out of 2x12 split fifteen feet long, the center cross piece 3x5, and the outside cross pieces 2x8, all let in as shown in the illustration. The four braces are made of 4x4 stuff. The post may be either round or ten feet high. The pole "a" should square and should be about thirty feet long, so as to make a good-sized stack. It should be made of pretty good timber. Whiteoak is good and seasoned red pine is also very good for this purpose. Have the blacksmith make a fork like that seen at "b" to fasten on the top of the post upon which the pole revolves. An old buggy spindle is a very good thing for putting on this piece. The illustration shows the location of pulleys and the method of adjusting the pole for stacking. In stacking set the derrick to the windward of the stack.



Handy Hay Derrick.

To Make Hens Lay. When hens do not lay in summer, the fault may be due to overfeeding, or to the abundance of insects, grass or weeds on the range or pasture. It is better to send such hens to market if they are over two years old, and depend upon the early hatched pullets as winter layers. All pullets that are to be retained should be kept in good growing condition, not fat, by allowing a variety of food, meat being much better than corn or wheat for all kinds of young poultry.

Value of Fertilizer.

Ensilage is not only the cheapest of all cattle foods, but a supply in winter prevents a complete change from green to dry food. A change means less milk unless some succulent food, such as ensilage of roots, is allowed in addition to hay and grain. Some cows fall off in milk when put on dry food and do not regain in yield until the next spring. Regulating the milk supply by regulating the food and its quality requires a study of both summer and winter conditions.

Feed Green Corn.

One of our best dairymen in an address before a farmers' institute said that during the summer, his pastures getting short and having no soiling crop, he commenced cutting off and feeding his milks cows his corn. He kept a close account and found it paid. This saved the expense of feeding with all the times if the flow of milk is to be maintained and that it can be done profitably and a good product obtained.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Returning to the Tariff.

Having practically ignored the tariff in the last two national campaigns, the Democratic leaders are now proposing to return to that issue for the next fight for the control of the government. Mr. Cleveland, as the leading exponent of so-called tariff reform, urges that the Democracy must again take up this question and make it the leading issue in their fight of 1904. In the opinion of Mr. Cleveland, who is unquestionably the foremost champion of what is called tariff reform, the greatest of all injuries to which the American people are now subjected is tariff taxation, which he thinks makes exactions for beyond the needs of economical and legitimate government expenditure. Consequently Mr. Cleveland would have the Democracy party take a very decided stand against the tariff, just as he demanded it should do in 1887 and which seven years later it did do, with what consequences to the business interests of the country almost everybody remembers.

It appears to be pretty evident that the Democracy party is prepared to accept the counsel of Mr. Cleveland in this particular. All the State conventions of the party thus far held this year show this. Their platforms have made prominent the demand for tariff revision, all of them plainly showing that the leading idea among Democrats at this time is to subordinate everything to the question of so-called tariff reform. In all the Democratic State platforms of this year this question is given the most conspicuous place. In the Democratic mind at present this seems to be the "burning issue." Even "imperialism" has taken a secondary place and the tariff issue occupies a place as an outgrowth of the tariff, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic leader in the last two Presidential campaigns declared that the tariff was not responsible for the trusts.

It seems to be now plainly indicated, therefore, that the next national campaign is to be fought, so far as the Democracy party is concerned, upon the tariff. The old issue between the two parties is to be revived and the country is once more to be asked to pass judgment upon the question of protection to American industries. The Republican party will heartily welcome the issue. There is nothing in its record of which it is more proud or in defense of which it can invoke more splendid and constructive of the country, our wonderful commercial progress, the great increase in national wealth, the unprecedented prosperity of the American people—these are arguments in support of the tariff policy of the Republican party which appeal to the intelligence and the interests of the people with a force that is irresistible. The Republican party is fully prepared to meet its opponents in a discussion of the tariff policy before the people, confident that the history of the last four years, to go no further back, will amply vindicate and justify Republican policy, which is as necessary today to American labor and industry as at any time in the past.—Omaha Bee.

Let It Alone. The enormous purchasing power and consuming capacity of the American market is a factor in the problem of business that is too often lost sight of or ignored by those who concentrate their attention upon the question how to increase their export trade. In 1901, for example, the United States produced and utilized more than one-half of the world's total output of pig-iron. We gained in production over the preceding year about 2,000,000 metric tons, while England lost over 1,000,000 tons and Germany about 500,000 tons. Our gain in manufactured steel was 3,000,000 tons, and we exceeded the combined output of Great Britain and Germany by 312,400 tons, though the year before those two countries led us by 1,240,000 tons—a net change of 1,352,000 tons in favor of the United States in one year's time. These extraordinary facts lead the Pittsburgh Dispatch to remark:

"As an evidence of the phenomenal prosperity of this country these figures are astonishing. The iron and steel trade reflects the material progress being made in all other branches of business. That the demand has already been guaranteed until well into next year shows that there is no sign of slackening speed and no diminution of confidence in the continuance of the present splendid condition of the American home market."

Still more to the point is the observation of the New York Commercial Appeal, which, after commenting upon the tremendous development in iron and steel production, pertinently says: "It is, after all, not so much what we can export as what we can buy and pay for at home that keeps us prosperous. And the vast volume of American industry that keeps our millions employed and consuming is made possible only by our wise policy of protection. We must preserve the home market at all odds. The minute we let go of that all sorts of things happen. Don't touch that tariff wall. That lesson should find lodgment in the brain of every intelligent man—the lesson of preserving intact the purchasing power and the consuming capacity of a market which absorbs every year products estimated at more than \$20,000,000,000 in value. Protection, more than all other causes combined, created this wonderful market, and more than any or all other things, protection will maintain it. In the light of such facts and conditions, why should the country commit the incalculable folly of 'fooling with the tariff?' Why meddle with a good thing?

Democracy's Search for an Issue. The leaders of the Democracy party continue to search for an issue, yet find none. They fill the air with words, but they make no progress. The reason for this failure is not far to seek. Four years the leaders of the Democracy have been taking up one

issue after another, not because the issue in hand was right, but merely because it looked right. And to-day they are working on this same old line. "There is this fundamental difference between a political issue that is right and one that merely looks right: The former stands wear and tear. It raises a question that endures until the correct answer is given. The latter raises no enduring question, and speedily goes to tatters under the friction of argument and of fact. The Republican party has made blunders. It has committed numerous errors. But it has the distinction that from its foundation its leaders have always sought the good of the people. They may not have seen always what was best for the people, or may not have been able always to accomplish it at once when they have seen it, but they always have sought the greatest good for the greatest number. On the other hand, for the day when it declared the war for the Union a failure the Democracy party, with rare exceptions, has sought issues that merely looked right at the time—issues to win on—rather than issues that raised enduring questions for which it offered a right solution. That is why the Democracy party for more than forty years has shifted its policy perennially, has never ceased to pursue political novelties and nostrums, and has failed utterly in all constructive work. So the Democracy party has failed for forty years as a party of wholesome achievement, or even wholesome opposition. And so it will continue to fail until its leaders make up their minds to cease trifling with issues that merely look fair—that may win an election, but will not really benefit the people—and search sincerely for issues that are right in themselves and will not down until they are properly met and honestly settled.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Baffled Villain's Impotent Rage. How would the Texas wool growers and cattle men like to see another "tariff reform" fanatic inaugurated President? Valley Mills (Texas) Protectionist.

Novel Reasons of a Judge.

A Philadelphia magistrate is sometimes a little eccentric in the punishment of those hauled before him for misdemeanors. The other day Bill Jones, who had been found upon the public highway minus the faculty of navigation, was arraigned before him. "Married or single?" asked the magistrate. "Single, sir," replied the shaking culprit. "You ought to get married. If you had a wife and family to occupy your attention you would have no desire to drink," said the magistrate. "I'll discharge you, but I hope that you'll give to matrimony more thought than you have to liquor. John Smith, who had also been arrested for being intoxicated, was next called. "Married or single, John?" queried the magistrate. "Married, your honor," was the prisoner's reply. "Then you have no business getting drunk. Drinking should be done by single men who have no family to require their cash. You ought to have remained single, then the damage you are doing would fall upon you alone. Go home and think it over."

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Eighty Thousand Acres of Public Lands Offered at Public Auction—Took Nine Years to Wind Up a Bank—State News in Brief.

At Lansing State Land Commissioner Willey offered for sale at public auction about 80,000 acres of public lands. The sale brought a large number of prominent lumbermen and land speculators to the city, but the bidding was not lively and only a small proportion of the lands were sold at auction. The law provides that all public lands, after being offered at public auction, may be sold at private sale, and it is the experience of land buyers that better terms can be secured by waiting until after the bidding is over and then securing the lands for which they have been offered. The lands will now be purchased at private sale. During the auction sale lands sold as low as 25 cents an acre and as high as \$17.50 an acre. The latter were particularly desirable tracts for which there were several bidders.

Change in Benton Harbor College.

Dr. G. J. Edgecombe, for over fifteen years at the head of the Benton Harbor college, announces that the necessary amount has been subscribed in order that this college will be under an entire different management. The college building and grounds, valued at \$15,000, has been the property of Seely McCord, a wealthy farmer. Mr. McCord announced publicly recently that if the citizens would raise \$5,000 for general improvement he would deed the property over to such organization as they might form. The \$5,000 has been raised through the efforts of the president of the college and a few personal friends and stock has been issued to each donor.

Nine Years to Wind Up a Bank.

After nine years the affairs of the Central Michigan Savings Bank at Lansing are about to be wound up by the receiver. The final report of Receiver May was placed in the hands of Judge West and it will be referred to a Circuit Court commissioner for verification. Assets of the bank are valued at \$100,000, and the receiver's hands, without actual value is very small. The receiver also has the checks of depositors for dividends amounting to about \$1,000 remaining in his hands. Nine dividends were paid by the bank, the whole amounting to 65 per cent of the claims.

Quaker Accident.

Mayor Conkey of Benton Harbor has been compelled to take his bed. Four weeks ago the Mayor attended the funeral of an old friend. The undertaker, in handling the casket, asked for assistance and Mayor Conkey, being a Quaker, a Quaker man, and a Quaker man, was very small. The casket was of metallic structure and the Mayor, unacquainted with its weight, was nearly crushed from the shock. The sprain resulted in a serious attack of rheumatism which baffles the best physicians.

Fierce Storm Levels Crops.

The worst storm ever known in the history of Oxford swept over a strip of country reaching from Thomas to Rochester, a distance of eighteen miles. It began at 1 o'clock and lasted twenty-five minutes. In Oxford several houses were unroofed. A great deal of wheat and oats is leveled. Orchards are stripped of their fruit and the losses to farmers will be great.

State Items of Interest.

Vicksburg will have a mitten factory. Conservative estimates place the loss to Elkhart County farmers from the heavy rains at \$60,000 on hay alone.

Miss Lue Jones, of Hancock, was elected queen of the Elks' copper country carnival. The winner polled a vote of 12,000.

Marine City men will have to find some other way to spend their nickels now. All the slot machines in town were seized by the sheriff.

An Ann Arbor lightning struck two fraternity houses and bricks were knocked out of the chimneys in each place, but no great damage was done.

Catching turtles for the Eastern market is a new industry at Portland. The shippers net a profit of about five cents a pound, and some of the turtles taken the past few days weighed as much as forty-five pounds.

At Ypsilanti the residence of George Thompson was struck by lightning during a severe storm, but although everybody in the house received a shock, no one was hurt.

The drug store of M. S. Carney of Coopersville was entered and the safe blown open. Dynamite was used in shattering the door combination. Seventy-five dollars was taken.

The people of the upper peninsula believe in good schools. At Manistiquet \$12,000 has just been voted for a new school building, and at Norway \$15,000 for a similar purpose.

One old soldier is feeling pretty good nowadays—the one at Byron who has just been given a pension of \$30 a month, and who gets back pay for thirty years, making the snug little sum of \$8,000.

The farmers are not the only people for whom this is harvest time. With the great fruit season on the doctress' stomach and harvesting the shekels therefor.

Cecil, the 18-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Ward of North Lansing, received burns from which it died. The child had been playing with a kerosene can, and spilled the oil on its clothing. Afterward he approached too closely a gasoline stove and its clothing was ignited.

A year or so ago a clothing and overall factory was started at Vicksburg as a branch of a Kalamazoo concern, but it wasn't a go, and a couple of months ago it was closed up. The factory has been started up again now by a company of local business men.

The two cruises which have visited the upper peninsula this summer brought a lot of pickpockets with them, and from the number of thefts of this kind which have been committed ever since, it is probable that most of the "dips" liked the country so well that they decided to stay and operate there for a time.

A large colony of Dunkards is to be established in Alger County near Mt. Pleasant, on lands purchased some time ago from the Scott interests. The scheme of colonization includes the building of a couple of towns, the founding of schools and churches and the establishing of modern communities in general.

Michigan people know that Grand Rapids is one of the world's furniture centers, but probably few of them have any idea of the magnitude of the furniture business in this line. As an eye-opener, it might be stated that the orders booked by local manufacturers during the semi-annual exhibition season just closing amount to \$2,500,000.

A big woodenware factory will be erected at Crystal Falls. A horse belonging to a Milford man choked to death the other day from eating oats.

Lance Foxson, aged 11 years, had one leg terribly mangled by a railroad joint-pole at Leelanau.

The big water power canal long in course of construction at the Soo is rapidly nearing completion.

The grist mill at Coopersville was purchased by Lake City men, who will remove it to Thompsonville.

Dora Delamare has been appointed postmaster at South Haven. The office is now in the presidential class.

The fires in the blast furnace of the iron company at Fruitport have not been extinguished for nearly a quarter of a century.

A movement is on foot to organize a board of trade at Sparta to induce new industries to locate there and build up the town.

Sunline Center, having landed the railroad she has been after for so long, is now agitating the question of securing water works and a sewer system.

A three months' drought has just been ended at Yale. The village council has finally approved the bonds of the local saloonist, after holding them up since May 1.

Work on the construction of the new street railway system at Sault Ste. Marie will begin within thirty days, and it is pretty certain that cars will be running before the snow flies.

According to the figuring of the State crop statisticians, Benzie County's peach crop will be 12 per cent above the average this year. Benzie, one of the state counties of the State, will have but 10 per cent of a crop.

George Murray of Menominee, married, nearly succeeded in ending his life, taking half a box of rat poison. The cause of his act was because his wife left him and would not return. She is now working in a restaurant.

Not all the wheat has been ruined by the extraordinary weather this spring and summer. Horace Gile of Cheshire thrashed the product of three fields and the yield of all three was over forty bushels to the acre.

The coal dealers of Lansing have all gotten together and established a blacklist of people who have neglected to pay for a face value of \$50,000 remaining in the spot cash or going without coal will be the fashion among such people next winter.

A Grand Haven man who has followed the old adage, "take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves," was married the other day, and paid his fee to the minister who tied the knot, \$10, all in the copper one-cent pieces.

The railroad which was promoted by Wm. Dillon and partially graded between Benton Harbor and Cassopolis, has been sold by Mr. Dillon to Chicago capitalists, and Mr. Dillon has been paid for the right to build the road, and the client capital is at hand to push the work to completion.

Chas. W. Larue, a prominent business man, was held up on a thickly settled residence street in Grand Rapids by an unknown highwayman, knocked insensible, bound, gagged and robbed. He was riding home on his wheel and responded to a cry for help.

Frank Davis' general store at Bath was broken into by burglars and several hundred dollars' worth of goods taken. Entrance was gained through a back window, a lamp was lighted, and a careful selection made from the stock, goods light and yet valuable being taken.

An entirely new rate of insurance for Kalamazoo is being made by the Michigan Inspection Bureau. Modern buildings, where every precaution against fire is taken, will undoubtedly have the tax lowered, while buildings where the insurance man is obliged to take a long chance, will be raised.

George, 7-year-old son of Wm. Simons, sexton at Glenwood cemetery, Flint, was shot by Grant Turner, aged 8, who has been residing there from Pontiac. The boys were shooting at a tin can on a post. Just as young Turner took aim to fire, the can moved, threatening to fall off, and the Simons boy jumped forward to adjust the target. As he did so the rifle was discharged and the unfortunate lad fell to the ground with a bullet through his back.

A wreck which cost Engineer John McKenna his life and seriously injured Engineer Tom Green, occurred at the Escanaba depot. The early passenger train, drawn by Green, broke down at Napeta, a few miles below, and McKenna was shot to his assistant. When the train was reached the air failed to work and the passenger train plunged into a freight on the switch. McKenna jumped out, and it is supposed that his head struck the switch.

Rev. Henry Beets, pastor of the Lutheran Street Reformed Church of Grand Rapids, and one of the most popular of the local Lutheran ministers, left there last June to visit his childhood home and relatives. On arriving he gave himself up to the authorities to answer for leaving Holland when a boy to escape service in the army. The other day his wife received a telegram that he had stood trial and had been pardoned because of his youth at the time of his departure.

Eastern capitalists interested in copper mines purpose to conduct an exploratory expedition on Isle Royale with a view to determining whether the copper rock formation which has made Houghton County famous is to be found on the island. A number of competent geologists have been received by the Houghton people who control the territory from eastern capitalists who seek to make arrangements to go over the surface of the island. Probably an agreement will be made soon so that the work can be started this summer. Although some mining has been done on the island, so far it has never been demonstrated that there is copper enough there to pay to develop.

Hermann Heuvelhorst, aged 42 years, who shot and fatally wounded his sister-in-law, Mrs. Berindina Heuvelhorst, was arraigned in the Superior Court at Grand Rapids. He pleaded guilty to a charge of murder. The penalty is imprisonment for life.

The 3-year-old daughter of John Khoury of Iron Mountain, while playing with matches, was severely burned. A burning match set fire to her dress and when her mother reached her she was a mass of flames. The mother's hands were terribly burned taking off the burning clothes.

A brakeman on a train standing on a sidetrack at Carney found a jug in one of the cars, and at that moment very thirsty for the stuff usually associated with jugs, he took a good big drink. It wasn't whisky, however, but formaldehyde, and the brakeman lived, only a few hours afterward.

At H. Weber has bought the back of Olesea Weyer of Mrs. G. W. Sisson, administrator of the estate of G. W. Sisson, the late owner of the paper. This change meets with favor in the village, as Mr. Weber has been the power behind the Wave that has made it one of the best country newspapers of that section of the State.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

The Intellectual.—Above the physical rises the intellectual.—Rev. Dr. Swift, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Good.—God's likeness is the soul's supreme good.—Rev. S. G. Nell, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Spiritual Life.—It is the spiritual life which exalts.—Rev. Dr. Morse, Baptist, New York.

Spirituality.—Spirituality is right relations with God.—Rev. Dr. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Entirely for Itself.—No nation has a right to live entirely for itself any more than an individual.—Rev. Dr. Woods, San Francisco, Cal.

Hypocrisy.—Hypocrisy is contemptible in any walk of life, especially in the church.—Rev. George Adams, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Essential Christ.—The fact that the life of Christ inspires me is the greatest proof of the essential Christ.—Rev. E. E. Crawford, St. Thomas, Ont.

All Confidence.—When faith in the authority of scripture is destroyed it takes with it all confidence in Methodism.—Rev. W. T. Fuster, Methodist, Evanston, Ill.

To Extend.—This country is bounden to extend the kingdom of Jesus Christ, both in its own borders and throughout the world.—Rev. Dr. Wylie, Presbyterian, New York.

Religious Thought.—One cannot think of any phase of life without carrying it forward to religious thought. Not to be religious is not to be conscious of knowledge.—Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Ill.

Essential Elements.—The essential elements of spiritual mindedness are to concede to yourself all the powers and purposes of God and then to actualize them by demonstrating God in your life.—Rev. F. E. Mason, Independent, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sanctified.—Some are sanctified and made meet for the Master's use; others are unholy and unsanctified vessels, and, therefore, unfit for the Master's use. Sanctified means "set apart" from an unholy to a holy use.—Rev. Dr. Holderby, Presbyterian, Atlanta, Ga.

The Real Patriot.—Surely there is no better way by which we can show our patriotism than by equipping and building churches for the people. The true Christian is the real patriot, for a true Christian is always honest, always conscientious.—Rev. Dr. Herbrich, Reformed, Canton, Ohio.

God's Help.—The chariots and utmost strength of God's help are round about you if you pray, whether you see them or not. No matter how dubious you may be as yet are preparing to take some new step in your life, you will only need to have the sense of help.—Rev. E. White, Episcopalian, Worcester, Mass.

Ritual.—A man is greater than any form of ritual. The temple itself was not the link between God and man, but only the symbol of the link. Christ is not merely a man, who symbolizes, but one who is. Right where you are, on the mountain or in the valley, is the place for you to worship.—Rev. G. C. Morgan, Presbyterian, New York.

Steadfastness.—We need stability as regards the truth, as well as loyalty to services. It is no conviction that much of the looseness of living and the barrenness of Christian work is due to lack of conviction. It is also true that loyalty of service and loyalty of life must depend upon loyalty to conviction.—Rev. R. Bagnell, Evangelist, New York.

Service.—The old idea of service was that it was degrading. With Christ came the change. And his announcement that the perfect life is one of service for others has been confirmed by nature. Not a molecule exists for its own sake only, but for other parts. The ideal is one of service.—Rev. James Grant, Baptist, Watertown, Massachusetts.

Your Claim.—Perhaps you keep your claim upon religion with much the feeling with which many men pay the premiums upon their insurance policies. Christianity is a reserve for times of peril, and not a working instrument of every-day life. There is no saying grace in a religion of fear. Love knows no duty.—Rev. Dr. Peters, Baptist, Baltimore, Md.

Perfection.—God endowed humanity with its infinite capacity for improvement in order that at last it may attain perfection. I do not believe any human being can be perfectly happy as long as we see men condemned to suffer without a single moral thought, without a perception of the noble meaning of life.—Rev. E. C. Worcester, Episcopalian, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Mystery of Life.—Constantly men and women of the most serious nature and of the most devout spirit are asking, "Who can solve for us the mystery of life?" Some killing experience comes into life; some sharp upheaval of conditions unexpected; some sorrow we did not procure and so have no means of knowing its remedy, because we had no preparation for its coming; some unnatural death. These are things before which we stand. There is no explanation. The gate is shut. And it is wise and good. Such experiences of life are a part of the discipline of life, in which we gather power and strength, not to explore, but to believe.—Rev. T. R. Slicer, Unitarian, New York.

Followed Instructions.—"Now, Mr. Flimsheddy," said Prof. Teachem, "I hope you have selected your graduation subject in accordance with my suggestion that it deal with something that has helped to uplift humanity."

"I have, sir," answered the graduate. "I have prepared an elaborate thesis on the 'Rise and Fall of the Elevator.'"

"We are making you lots of trouble," and "This is the best I ever ate," constitute the sole conversation of that average guests at a table.

The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray
ing Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Maitland, of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—Fred. M. Warner, of Farmington.
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.
For Auditor General—Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac.
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wilkey, of Paw Paw.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Hall, of Albion.
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.

For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Loud, of Iosco.
For State Senator, 28th Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.

It is announced that the Democrats in Congress are attempting to make political capital out of the Republican administration of Philippine affairs. It would be extremely difficult to conceive how an organization so hopelessly bankrupt in principle and policy as the Democratic could make capital out of anything.—Call, San Francisco.

Tariff reform. Tariff reduction, Free Trade, or any, or all of the devices of the common enemy, will be opposed by the mass of the American voters, and it will require another generation to believe the stories put forward in support of the financial and economic heresies advocated by Democratic leaders.—Journal, Jersey City.

The Indiana Democrats in convention assembled denounce the trusts, but they do not explain why the party refused to proceed against them the last time it was in complete Federal power, its leaders then declaring that the Sherman Anti-Trust law, a Republican law, was non-effective. The only anti-trust laws that the country ever had were passed by Republicans.—Tribune, Terre Haute.

Cuba has been given her independence under the assumption that she could maintain her status once it was fixed. If she cannot maintain it so much the worse for her. It were better that the new republic should die rather than that her people should become the prisoners of a foreign nation. There are forms of political humiliation that are indelible worse than extinction.—Times-Democrat, New Orleans, La.

Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, says: "By abolishing the tariff we can dismantle every manufacturing combination in the land." So we can. By abolishing the tariff we can dismantle every industry in the country, and 5,000,000 workmen can be sent to the farm for a bare living. Mr. Livingston is very frank, but we don't think our laborers are ready to take his medicine. It would be a bitter pill.—American Economist.

The prime source of national prosperity is to be found in the abundant prosperity of the workers throughout the civilized world. More brains are now to be found in business than in Statecraft. In fact, the workers may well ask the statesmen as a rule to let them alone. In this country, at any rate, we can hardly think of anything more disastrous than would be the accession to office of a lot of statesmen pledged to "smashing corporations or tinkering with the tariff."—San Francisco Call.

H. L. McNutt, of this village, claims to have discovered a remedy for the fly pest. He says that spraying stock of all kinds with kerosene oil will effectually do away with the fly pest. Stock should be sprayed night and morning, but do not use enough to wet the hide. Use on the ows after the milking is finished, so not to taint the milk. He says a potato sprayer is best to use, as it throws a fine spray. It is estimated that there is a loss of ten per cent in the production of milk and the growth of stock caused by the fly pest. Mr. McNutt says his remedy is not expensive and if farmers will use his remedy they will be convinced of the truth of his statements.—Herald, Manchester.

After careful consideration by the authorities of both the State Department and the Department of Justice the latter has advised the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, that the monopoly owned by the Spanish company, and covering all cable landings in the Philippines, became extinct with the possession of the islands by the United States. Therefore the new company will not need to pay any attention to the Spanish company, and so the great objection urged against the laying of the Pacific cable by that company is removed. The Department of Justice in explanation of its action points out, that the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines had for its main purpose the relief of the United States government of all obligations contracted by Spain.

The annual report of the United States geological survey claims that the per cent. increase of coal production in Michigan, in 1901 was greater than any other state. The total production was 1,241,241 short tons, spot value \$1,753,064. The report says: "The total development of the coal mining industry in Michigan during the past five years has been one of the most notable records contained in this report, and may be directly attributed to the growth of the manufacturing cities along the great lakes. Prior to 1897, Michigan had not developed her mines, the total production in 1895 amounting to only 112,322 tons. With the return of prosperous times and increasing manufacturing activity attention was directed to the heretofore undeveloped coal sources of the state, and active exploration began."

General Wm. Crozier, chief of the ordinance bureau of the War Department, is authority for the statement that the officers of the department have devised an explosive shell that will pierce the armor of any known battleship. While the secret of this important discovery is closely guarded, it is learned that the great power of the shell lies in the fact that it is so constructed that it exerts its full penetrating power before exploding, so that really its exploding force comes as an additional power of destruction. Heretofore it has been impossible to manufacture a shell that would not explode from impact with the object at which it was fired. It can be readily appreciated what the effect of a shell will be which can first penetrate several inches of armor and will then explode when so imbedded.

A dispatch from Washington, says: "The Navy Department has decided to equip the fighting ships of the American navy with a wireless system of telegraphy. Within a few days a board, consisting probably of five members, will be appointed to investigate the whole subject to decide upon the system to be installed, and to work out plans for the education and training of men to operate it aboard the ships. Lieutenant Huggins who was sent abroad several months ago to examine the various wireless systems in use in Europe, and to bring back with him apparatus for working them, is expected to return shortly, and will give the proposed board the benefit of his investigations. It is quite likely he will be a member of the board. The department already has selected a number of enlisted men with a knowledge of electricity for future detail in connection with the proposed system."

The death is announced of Van Buren Denslow, one of the foremost economical thinkers and writers of the nineteenth century. No man surpassed him in depth, strength and clearness. Intellectually he was one of the giants among protectionists. Until Denslow met him at the forum it was thought that no one could answer Professor Sumner of Yale. After that Professor Sumner ceased to be available as a tariff debater. Denslow's palmy days were those when it was thought that to entertain Free-Trade views was to enter of a superior mind. He took the contrary view, and he had much to do with bringing the American people to a different way of thinking. He lived to see protection firmly installed as the chosen system of the most intelligent and progressive people on earth, and died with the proof before his eyes of results achieved under that system unequalled in the history of human endeavor.—Amer. Economist.

Chauncey M. Depew recently called at the home of a friend where he attracted the attention of a bright boy of eight. When the senator departed, the boy asked his father, "Who was that man?" "That is Senator Depew," answered the father, "the greatest story-teller in the world." A few days later the senator called at the same house, and the small boy advanced—and said, "I know you." "Indeed! And who am I?" "My papa says you are the biggest liar on earth."—World, N. Y. City.

Republican State Judicial Convention.

DETROIT, MICH., August 1, '02.
To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, September 25th, 1902, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Supreme Court, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the resolution of 1876 and 1900, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast therein for Governor at the last election in a Presidential year (November 1900), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred each organized county being entitled to at least two delegates.

Under the resolutions of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucuses at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the state convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation:

- 1—One Vice President.
- 2—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3—One member of the Committee on Credentials.
- 4—One member of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.
- 5—One member of the Committee on Resolutions.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

GERRITT J. DISKEMA, Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

To Save Her Child.
From frightful disfigurement, Mrs. Nannie Galleger, of La Grange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. Infallible for cuts, corns, all eruptions, Fever Sores, boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Pimples, sores, bruises skin diseases and piles, cured by its use. 25 cents. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier.

So long as the home consumption is maintained at its present volume we shall not worry over the little fluctuations in the balance of trade. And protection continues to do very well, thank you. Free-Traders can get very little real comfort from the present conditions of our industries.—Times, Troy, N. Y.

What A Tale It Tells.
If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, hollow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches on the skin it's liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills, are Infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 35c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

Democracy is on its last legs in Louisiana. Its leaders know, this full well but won't admit it. With a united force of loyal, enthusiastic followers, the Republican party leaders will shake things up a bit at the next State election.—Bulletin, New Orleans.

Astounded the Editor.
Editor S. A. Brown, of Benetville, S. C., was once immensely surprised, "Through long suffering from Dyspepsia," he writes, my wife was greatly run down. She had no vigor or strength, and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and after using four bottles, she is entirely well and can eat anything. It is a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver. For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles. It's a positive guaranteed cure. Only 50 c. at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

An exchange asks: Do you remember of any banks breaking in 1893 and 1894. Did you hear of any factories closing at that time? Do you know whether wages were high and employment easy to obtain? Do you remember what was the price of wheat? Of wool? Of cattle and sheep? How much could you get for a good mule? And now do you want to vote the Democratic ticket and send a Democratic Congressman to Washington? If you do you ought to be bored for the simplest.—Mirror, Mullan, Idaho.

Their secret is out.
All Sadleville, Ky., was curious to learn the cause of the vast improvement in the health of Mrs. S. P. Whitaker, who had for a long time endured untold suffering from a chronic bronchial trouble. "It's all due to Dr. King's New Discovery," writes her husband. "It completely cured her and also cured our little granddaughter of a severe attack of Whooping Cough." It positively cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay-Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough. It is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by L. Fournier, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free.

Spec at Notice to our Readers.
This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 100-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Brain-Food Nonsense.
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on Monday, the 21st day of July, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

PRESENT, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Christian Peterson, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Anna P. Peterson, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to said petitioner, and that such other order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be and is set for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Christian Peterson, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
JULY 24th
JUDGE OF PROBATE.

The Century MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World"
Will make 1901

"A Year of Humor"

Contributors of the Year of Humor:
"Mark Twain,"
F. P. Dunne,
"Mr. Dooley,"
Joel C. Harris,
"Uncle Remus,"
E. W. Townsend,
"Chimney-Corner,"
George Ade,
R. McEnery Stuart,
Whitecomb Riley,
P. L. Dunbar,
Gelett Burgess,
F. R. Stockton,
Tudor Jenks,
E. Parker Butler,
Carlyle Wells,
H. S. Edwards,
C. Bailey Fernald,
C. Batell Loomis,
Oliver Herford,
Elliott Flower,
A. Bigelow Paine,
Beatrice Herford.

Reminiscences and Portraits of:
"Petroleum-Naby,"
"Josh Billings,"
"Mark Twain,"
John G. Saxe,
"Mrs. Partington,"
"Miles O'Reilly,"
"Hans Breitman,"
"Artemus Ward,"
"Orpheus C. Kerr,"
"Bill Nye,"
F. B. Stockton,
D. G. Mitchell,
H. C. Bunner,
"Sam Slick,"
Eugene Field,
"The Great Gatsby,"
Capt. G. H. Derby,
"John Phoenix,"
Wendell Holmes,
M. Thomson,
"Q. K. Philander,"
Doesticks, P. B.,
Bret Harte.

The West,
Illustrated by Remington.

Interesting papers on
Social Life in New York.
Personal Articles on

Fres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatest American Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company,
Union Square, New York

Notice of Attachment.

State of Michigan—The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

Melvin A. Bates,
Richard D. Corlino,
Thorngren Arbjornson and
Fred Nardin, copartners under the firm name of Bates & Co.,
vs.
Henry Zieres, Defendant.

To whom it may concern:—
TAKE NOTICE, that a writ of attachment was issued in said cause, from said Court, on June 10th, 1902, at the suit of said plaintiffs, and against said defendant, for the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars and eighty-seven cents; and that said writ was made returnable June 15th, 1902.

Dated July 9th, 1902.
O. PALMER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.
The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
Shoes,
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Tinware, Glassware,
Crockery,
Hay, Grain, Feed
—AND—
Building Material.

Farmers, call,
and get prices before disposing
of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,
the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Owing to the bad
Backward Season
We are overloaded in some
Lines of Goods,
and we have decided to unload by making prices that
will surely sell them very quick.
We never resort to the old fake of marking goods
up before marking them down, therefore when we say
a reduction in prices, it means a great saving to you.
A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Buy your goods of
us, and save the dollar.

KRAMER BRO'S.
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**

ARE YOU DEAF? **ANY HEAD NOISES?**
ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING
ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, Md.
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and today, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 725 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO OUR READERS.
Here is the Greatest Bargain We
Have Ever Offered you.
The Crawford Avalanche.
—AND—
The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.
BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR
FOR ONLY \$1.65.
Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Black Smithing
AND
Wood Work!
The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.
HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKLEY line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the latest improvements before contracting for machines.
Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

MARLIN
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 445 Repeater have "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest Agency for securing Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special notice in Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$2 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY
THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"
TOLEDO, OHIO.
178,000. Circulation 178,000.
The Great National Weekly News-paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address
THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
TIME CARD GOING NORTH.
Lv. GRAYLING. Arr. at MACLENAW
Maclean Express, 4.15 a. m. 6.50 p. m.
Maclean Exp. 4.00 a. m. 7.00 p. m.
Way Freight, 9.00 a. m. 9.05 p. m.
Accommodation Dp. 12.00 m. 3.40 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Lv. GRAYLING. Arr. at DAY CITY
Detroit Express, 2.10 p. m. 5.15 p. m.
N. Y. Express, 1.40 a. m. 5.10 a. m.
Accommodation, 5.15 a. m. 9.50 a. m.
LEWISTON BRANCH
Accommodation, 6.30 a. m. Re'tg. 1.45 p. m.
O. W. RUGGLES,
A. W. CAMPBELL, GEN. PASS. AGENT,
Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.
Time Table No. 2.
Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Accommodation Mixed P. M.	Stations.	Alma Accommodation Mixed P. M.
4.40 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12.00
4.57	Ausable River	
5.10	Muirhead	*11.48
5.20	Deward	11.35
	Manistee River	11.23
	Blue Lake Jet.	
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
*5.25	Manicoula Road	*11.10
*5.35	Lake Harold.	11.10
5.50	Alma	10.54
6.05	Green River	10.50
*6.21	Jordan River	*10.34
*6.23	E. J. & S. Crossing	*10.10
6.40 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	10.00
P. M.	East Jordan.	A. M.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown.
Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (*) is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1902.
LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Read the new Ad of James W. Sorenson.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! at Kramer Bros.

Note the change in the Ad of A. Kraus & Son.

Special sale in Suits, at Kramer Bros.

Emil Kraus is home from Iowa, for a two week's vacation.

Men's Neglige Shirts at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, at Kramer Bros' Store.

Miss Ray-Levy, of Detroit, is visiting with the family of A. Kraus.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Miss May Guovin, of Saginaw, is a guest at the home of Thos. Nolan.

Four RENT—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Archie Charron has the body of a fine house erected on Peninsular Avenue, on the lot south of his father's.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Ella Duyrea has gone to Tuscola county for the balance of the summer.

For Sale—A good work horse. Enquire of John Anderson, Maple Forest; Frederic postoffice.

Miss Julia Murphy, of Midland, is visiting the family of her uncle, J. S. Harrington.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 89c.

It is said that John Rasmussen is planning to build a hotel and saloon in Johannesburg.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

G. Anderson has begun the erection of a good residence on Chestnut street, north of E. Ayers.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

The school house is being thoroughly renovated for the opening of the coming school year.

Miss Althea McIntyre will be home from Big Rapids, this week, and will enter the Normal School at Mount Pleasant for the full course.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

There was over 350 bushel of huckleberries shipped from here last week, and will probably be over 500 this week.

Mrs. Arthur Brink and the children are visiting friends near Standish, and "Art" is going it alone. Needless to say he is cranky.

F. Burgess is very dignified in his movements, the effect of a fractured rib received while trying to lead a refractory steer.

A young lady got a bug in her ear one evening last week, and required the aid of a physician for its removal. A painful experience.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Sheriff Owen located and secured a man, last week, that was wanted by the sheriff of Tuscola county for larceny.

Miss Anna Olson returned to her home at Grayling, Monday, after visiting Miss Gladys Kichen for several weeks.—Lewiston Journal.

E. A. Keeler returned from Chicago, last Tuesday, from a short but pleasant visit with his daughter and family.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike, Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Mrs. W. M. Woodworth and daughter, Miss Louise, returned last Monday, from a week's visit with friends in Lewiston.

A four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of Maple Forest, who had been sick for several months, but who was thought to be getting well, was taken suddenly worse last week, and died the 29th inst. They have the sympathy of the community.

Rev. Gregersen, of Ludington, and Rev. Larsen, of Manistee, will preach at the Danish Lutheran church on Sunday morning and Monday evening.

T. H. Dymond of Lewiston, was in town, Monday. He is prospecting for a location for a big cattle ranch, and we hope may strike it in this county.

Everybody was glad Monday morning to see the smoke rolling out of the new stack at the big mill, and to hear the old whistle calling the men to work.

M. A. Bates' home is desolate this week, as his sisters, Kathrine and Agnes, have taken the two girls to visit their grandfather, J. K. Bates, of Maple Forest.

Makes the fires of life burn with a steady glow. Renews the golden happy days of youth. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cts. Ask your Druggist.

Miss Edith McIntyre has returned from a delightful visit at Three Rivers and the South part of the state. She is rested and ready for the opening of school.

Miss Mary Anderson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Etnor Mattson, has left for a visit among friends in Dryden and Detroit, before returning to her home in Milwaukee.

Complaint is made by the overseer of highways that teamsters are in a habit of driving heavy loads of wood on to the sidewalks improperly. If not stopped there will be trouble.

The roof of a box car was set on fire by a passing engine, a few days ago, near the mill. An alarm was turned in, but the fire was extinguished without the aid of the department.

Four years ago the village of Onaway had but 40 inhabitants, while today she boasts of her 2,500. They are going to have a big celebration in September in honor of her phenomenal growth.

Maude Tuttle, of Gaylord, who is in very poor health, was taken to Indian River, last week for a season, in the hope that the change and new surroundings may prove beneficial to her waning health.

Miss Emma Larson, of Grayling, was in the village, Wednesday, visiting the Misses Blanche and Mande Silby. She departed yesterday for Houghton Lake, where she will visit at the big farm.—Roscommon News.

If it wasn't popular, if it wasn't loved by the people, why do druggists say: "We have something just as good as the Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. Think it over. 35 cents. Ask your Druggist."

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hanson and son are making his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hanson, a visit. J. L. can remain but two or three days, but Mrs. H. and "the boy" will remain until the last of September.

C. O. McCullough, M. Simpson, Rolla Brink, Hugh Oaks, and others of our citizens, are off on the 4-day I. O. O. F. excursion to East Jordan. They went by the Ward road and expect a big time.

Our Board of Supervisors should provide for making prisoners work. There is a number of common drunks in the county who manage to live at the expense of the county, when they are tired of work, that this plan would effectually cure.

There is a pretty girl in an Alpine hat, A sweeter girl in a sailor brim, But the handsomest girl you'll ever see.

Is the sensible girl who uses Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your Druggist.

Three men, about twenty years of age, giving the names of Herman Raptge, Geo. Gallant and Charles Smith, were arrested at Frederic, Tuesday, for stealing food from a dwelling house. They each waived examination, and were bound over for trial at the Circuit Court, with bail fixed at \$100.00 each, in default of which, they were committed to jail.

STRAYED—From the premises of the undersigned, four spring calves, all heifers, color red, showing some Jersey, some with a few white spots. Were last seen in Maple Forest. Information leading to their recovery rewarded. H. Schreiber, Sigbee P.O.

Dr. Donald McDonald, the eminent specialist of Grand Rapids, will be in Grayling, at Central Hotel, on Sunday and Monday, August 17th and 18th, two days only. Consultation free. Call early and avoid the rush.

Why do our farmers not plant more fruit trees? This is a question that we have often asked ourselves. It is a well known fact that the orchard is a great money maker, and it is also well known that this country is peculiarly adapted to fruit culture.

Every farmer who has a few trees testifies to the prolific yield and the excellent quality of the fruit. There is always a market for choice fruit, and our farmers should commence setting out orchards at once.—Roscommon News.

We are glad to know that the pension of comrade C. W. Wight has been increased to \$12.00. It should have been to \$30.00.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a supper at the W. R. C. dining rooms some day next week. Watch for the time and decide to go.

The latest head-wear is embodied in the white summer felt and canvas hats, with a dash of green in the form of a veil. Go to Mrs. Woodworth and see them.

The Otsego Co. Herald says, that there is sure to be a scarcity of potatoes in the outside markets the coming fall and winter. Too much wet. Otsego county farmers will again be in luck, for the crop in this section bids fair to be an extra good one, judging from the looks of the potato fields.

As handsome a field of clover as can be found in Michigan, is on the "worthless plains" farm of H. Schreiber, nine miles east of here, and he has a piece of oats which would soon reduce the exalted price of that grain if the crop in the state was equally as good.

During the thunder storm last week the south end of N. Michelson's big barn, near the cemetery, was splintered into kindling wood, electric wires were burned in the homes of L. T. Wright, W. F. Benkelman, V. Salling, and C. T. Jerome, and several persons were severely shocked. No fires followed.

At a good roads convention recently a speaker said, that the day will come when a bad road will be a disgrace to a community, when we would no more invite a friend to pass over such a road than we would invite him to an unswept room or to an unclean house and promptly call it "home."

Stewart Stokler has brought from his farm on the "worthless plains" near Cheney, a sample of his oat crop that for length of straw and amount of grain would be hard to beat, but what is better, the growth of clover, to which the land was seeded this year will average about a foot high and is a well nigh perfect stand. He ought to burn such worthless lands over to the Forestry Commission.

The Imbeciles through the State, who keep up their howl about the "worthless plains," should visit this section. The average crops on the plains are far above those in the central or southern part of the State. Our village is located on plains below the average, yet we believe there is no village in Michigan with finer lawns or gardens to which the attention of strangers should be directed. The flower garden of Mrs. W. H. Niles, is a marvel of beauty, and the vegetable garden of the Doctor is all that could be desired. The plains are all right. Watch out for the "African in the wood pile." The speculators are after these lands, aided by incompetent or dishonest officials.

At the democratic convention in Detroit, last week, the following ticket was placed in nomination. The selections have been made from among the best men of the party, but is a forlorn hope, and there are but few who dare to even hope for their success.

For Governor—George H. Durand, Genesee.

For Lieut. Governor—J. F. Bible, Ionia.

For Secretary of State—John Donovan, Bay.

For State Treasurer—Wilbur F. Davidson, St. Clair.

For Auditor General—D. A. Hammond, Washtenaw.

For Sup. of Public Instruction—W. N. Ferris, Mecosta.

For Com'r of the State Land Office—A. F. Watson, Cheboygan.

For Member State Board of Education—Chas. F. Field, Barry.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—B. J. Brown, Monominee.

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

An examination for teachers will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, August 21st and 22d, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock a. m.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Comm'r of Schools.

PORTAGE LAKE BUSS.

I will run a Buss from Grayling to the Resorts of Hanson & Insley, and J. J. Collins, at Portage Lake, during the summer months, leaving Grayling on Sundays at 5-30; 7-30 10 and 2 o'clock. After July 4th will make daily trips, leaving Grayling at 6 p. m., returning at 7 a. m., for the accommodation of business men, starting from McClain's Restaurant. Other trips made on application.—Prices reasonable.

ROW BOATS to rent, at Collen's Resort. J. J. COLLEN.

June 1st

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. Keep you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute.

SOLDIER'S REUNION.

September 10th, 11th and 12th are the dates set for the Annual Reunion of the Soldier's and Sailor's Association of Northern Michigan, and Tawas City and East Tawas, with the united support of the balance of the county propose to make it the most successful and enjoyable encampment in the history of the association. No efforts will be spared in furnishing the "old boys" with everything desired for their comfort and amusement, and if the first meeting of the association to be held on "the shore" is not a success, it will not be the fault of our citizens.

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of a large number, and all members will be furnished with free accommodations while here. No more desirable location for the encampment can be found than on the shores of Tawas bay, and all who come are insured a good time.—Tawas Herald.

H. P. Ward Tobacco Co's. big warehouse, at Pontiac, was destroyed by fire, last Saturday night. The damage is estimated at \$70,000, covered by insurance to the amount of \$54,000.

Women and Jewels. Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanachs.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Aug. 6, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.30@5.30; common, \$2.50@3.50; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.50@4.25.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00@45.00; calves, active at \$4.50@6.50.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$5.00@5.50; mixed \$4.50@5.00; culls \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$7.00@7.65; Yorkers \$7.45@7.50; pigs \$7.40@7.50; rough \$5.50@6.50; stags, 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

A. W. PARKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual business meeting of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Odell School House, near the grounds. A good attendance is especially requested.

A. W. PARKER, Secretary.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Disease, stand back!

Dr. Donald McDonald. The specialist is coming.



He will be in Grayling, at the Central Hotel, on Sunday and Monday, August 17th and 18th. Two Days Only.

Consultation, Examination and Advice free!

Dr. McDonald is one of the greatest living specialists in the treatment of all chronic diseases. His extensive practice and superior knowledge enables him to cure every curable disease. All chronic diseases of the Brain, Spine, Nerves, Blood, Skin, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels scientifically and successfully treated.

Dr. McDonald's success in the treatment of female diseases is simply marvelous. His treatment makes sickly women strong, beautiful and attractive. Weak men, old or young, cured in every case and saved from a life of suffering. Deafness, Rheumatism and Paralysis cured through his celebrated Blood and Nerve Remedies and Essential Oils, charged with electricity. The Deaf made to hear! The Lame to walk! Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases cured. Dr. McDonald cures fits and nervous diseases, eczema, and all skin diseases. Dr. McDonald has been called the wizard of the medical profession, because he reads all diseases at a glance without asking any questions. Sick folks, call on Dr. McDonald! It is a pleasure to meet him. Dr. McDonald never turns the poor from his door. Consultation FREE!

Those unable to call can address Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The Specialist, 248 and 250 East Fulton Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Better The Grade

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO. INCORPORATED.

For the next Two Weeks

—We offer— Our Entire Stock of Light Weight

Summer Goods

—AT— 1-4 OFF 1-4

For CASH only!

The Bigger The Trade.

A Good Thing Struck Town!

You don't have to take my word for it; at a glance you can tell that there is nothing better than a CARPEN COUCH. I will be pleased to show it to you.

J. W. SORENSON.

All the Leading Brands of Tobacco & Cigars

Always on hand. Try them.

Fournier's Drug Store.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

O. PALMER.



REMARKABLE ANIMAL SURGERY.

Dentist to the Hippopotamus and Chiro-podist to the Elephant.

There is probably no animal outside of the range of conventional domestic pets, which provoke so much curiosity among, or prove such a magnet of amusement to the juvenile fraternity, either at the circus or Zoological Gardens, as the elephant.

This ponderous and apparently clumsy, albeit, as a rule, perfectly harmless and docile creature is a never-ending source of delight to children. Especially is this the case with "Big Tom," the noble creature in the public Central Park of New York. He is an unusually tractable and playful animal, and consequently is a great favorite with the youngsters.

But one day "Big Tom" suddenly changed his manner. He became vicious, and the keeper, apprehensive that he might hurt some of his young visitors, fastened him up out of the



FILING DOWN THE TEETH.

way. Contemporaneously, the elephant displayed a difficulty in walking. At first the keeper could not assign any reason for this unexpected development on the part of his charge, and forthwith subjected the animal to a minute diagnosis. But he could not discover any reason to which either the animal's bad temper or lameness could be attributed, since "Big Tom" appeared to be enjoying the best of health.

The keeper, however, observed that the animal was lame in his legs, and also that his toenails had grown to an unusual extent. It then occurred to the man that possibly the animal's crippled condition was due to the abnormal size of his toenails. If such were the case, then the pain "Big Tom" endured while walking would be excruciating, and would account for his display of bad temper. The keeper thereupon decided to cut and trim the creature's nails, as, even if the operation did not cure the lameness, it would at any rate do no harm. Had "Big Tom" been roaming about in his native jungle, plowing and plodding in the heavy, rough soil, the nails would have been kept down to their proper size, but as he was deprived of these natural means of chiro-podology, then the same result would have to be accomplished by artificial means.

But the task was not so easy as it appeared from a cursory glance. The keeper realized that the work would have to be carried out with consummate skill, if the result were to be attended with satisfactory success. To insure this end, a special set of tools were prepared. This peculiar chiro-podology comprised a saw, chisel, sharp knife, coarse rasp, sandpaper and smooth polishers, all specially manufactured for the operation.

The elephant's legs were secured to the ground by means of chains to prevent movement, but otherwise "Big Tom" was left entirely free, since as the nails are of hard horn no pain would be experienced in the actual cutting, though as the flesh around the nails had become inflamed and tender,



SAWING OFF THE TUSKS.

it was feared that the creature might strongly emphasize its disapproval of the operation by dealing its keeper a powerful blow with its trunk. Despite this possibility, however, no interference was made with regard to the freedom of the animal's trunk. Subsequent events proved that all qualms on this point were groundless.

The saw was first utilized to cut away a large quantity of superfluous nail, and this tool was followed by the chisel, which removed the portions inaccessible to the saw. The animal at first appeared a trifle fidgety, but displayed no resentment to the manipulations of the operator, as if he comprehended that the labor of the keeper was to his own advantage.

Sawing and chiseling completed, the chiro-podist proceeded to rub down the nails to their required shape with the coarse rasp. This filing proved no light task, as the texture of the nail was exceedingly hard and great care had to be exercised that the tool did not slip and injure the leg of "Big Tom," in which event he would doubtless have reminded the operator of his clumsiness in a most forcible manner by means of his trunk. The filing process accomplished to the surgeon's satisfaction, he proceeded to complete his operation by smoothing and polishing the trimmed nails with the sandpaper.

When the task was completely achieved, the elephant was released from his fetters, and to the unbounded delight of his keeper, "Big Tom's" lameness had completely disappeared, and his quondam good temper had re-

turned. Now, whenever "Big Tom" evinces the slightest trace of bad temper, his toenails are immediately trimmed. The operation always works like a charm. "Cutting the toenails is an infallible cure for an elephant's bad temper" is now the precept of "Big Tom's" keeper.

Another interesting and extraordinary animal surgical operation was recently undertaken in the arena of a well-known traveling circus before a few privileged spectators. The creature on this occasion was a hippopotamus, and the complaint was that some of his teeth had grown to such an abnormal length that it was only with considerable difficulty and pain that the brute could masticate his food. Few creatures are so valuable to the traveling showman as the hippopotamus. These animals are neither so plentiful nor so easily caught as the elephant, and as they seldom thrive in captivity they are, therefore, most highly prized by their fortunate proprietors.

The particular hippopotamus upon whom this unique dental operation was performed is an unusually fine specimen of its kind, and its welfare is accordingly zealously attended to by its owner. It is affectionately called "Babe," by no means an appropriate sobriquet, when it is remembered that he turns the scale at just under two tons; but the creature is as docile as a child, which favorable characteristic suggested the name to its owner.

"Babe" has an unusually finely developed set of teeth, numbering twenty-eight in all. Among these are two very prominent teeth, properly called tusks, growing out of the lower jaw. They start in a vertical direction, but bend in a backward, graceful curve. They are two of the most useful teeth to the hippopotamus, being requisitioned by the animal for tearing up the trees and bushes upon which it thrives, since it is purely a herbaceous animal.

Under normal conditions these tusks grow to about six inches in length. The tough work to which they are subjected by the creature when roaming



HOW A SQUARE YARD OF NEW SKIN WAS GRAFTED ON.

through the forests in quest of food prevents them from growing to a very great length. But in the luxurious residence of the menagerie cage, and the preparation of dainty dishes of loaves, hay and branmash, the tusks have no hard chewing to do. Therefore, they grow to such a length that if not cut back they would pierce the upper jaw, prevent "Babe" from eating, and gradually starve him to death. Consequently, "Babe" has to submit to periodical overhauls of his teeth—the operation takes place on the average about once a year.

In the front of the mouth, also in the lower jaw, are two other prominent teeth, projecting straight forward. These are not used for biting, but for digging up the earth when the animal fancies a tasty root for dinner. These also, in "Babe's" case, have to be kept cut back, though they do not cause him so much inconvenience, when too long, as the tusks.

To enable the operation to be satisfactorily performed, "Babe" was led out into the arena and placed near a stout iron post which had been deeply and rigidly fixed into the ground. The hippopotamus looked about him quizzically as if endeavoring to divine what move was in contemplation. Chains were passed round his short legs, and fastened firmly to the ground. "Babe," not quite comprehending the meaning of this secure hobbling, gave a sonorous grunt, and looked threateningly at his keeper. But at this juncture a loud was offered to him, and his momentary anger was instantly appeased.

"Babe" was then enticed to open his mouth widely by means of further dainties held temptingly above his nose. At first he refused point blank, but he finally succumbed to the bait, and opened his capacious jaws to the extent of two feet. Immediately two assistants, standing in position, dexterously threw chains over the distended jaws—one over the lower and the second over the upper—and passed the ends through rings bolted to the post. "Babe" attempted to close his jaw, but in vain. He was a secure prisoner, bound literally foot and mouth.

The keeper then proceeded to perform the necessary operation with all possible celerity. For this delicate dental work the menagerie proprietor has provided a special outfit, consisting of a small, finely tenoned saw, three files, one of which is about as coarse as a wood rasp, and the other two very fine and more suited for polishing purposes. The files are only cut upon one side, the other faces being covered with thick and soft leather, so that in the event of the file slipping off the tooth, the brute's mouth would not be wounded in any way.

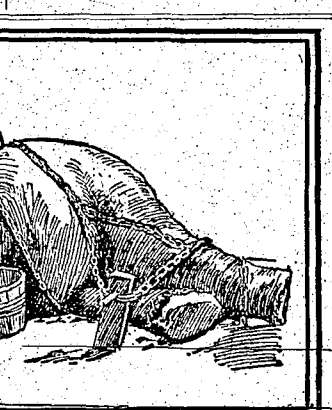
The front digging teeth first claimed attention. The keeper set to work with a will, merrily filing at the teeth as if he were rasping a piece of wood fixed in a vice. The animal gurgled and spluttered, and large tears, like balls of crystal, rolled from his eyes. He grew restless, and in two or three minutes his struggles became so violent that the operator had to desist.

When "Babe" had quieted down once more, the dentist again set to work vigorously, and ceased for a few moments every time the hippopotamus grew restless. Probably the animal suffered little real pain, but experienced a disagreeable sensation as the strong steel file rasped over the bone, which proved to be extremely hard. At the end of five minutes, one tooth had been filed down an inch and a quarter, and before a quarter of an hour had elapsed both the digging teeth had been treated and polished.

A curious feature was observed during the operation. The body of the animal appeared to be bathed in blood, and the ground immediately beneath it was dyed a deep red. This was due to "Babe" violently perspiring, as the perspiration of the hippopotamus, when excited, is red in color.

The dental surgeon then directed his skill to the tusks. This task was considerably facilitated by sawing off the tusk to the desired length, and then finally grinding the teeth down to the requisite shape by the files. They were then polished, and the unpleasant operation was completed. Great excitement now followed. Every man, with the exception of the keeper, decamped from the scene of action. The keeper then hurriedly knocked away the chains holding the animal's mouth, and also quickly hied him to a safe distance, in case "Babe" proved obstreperous. The hippopotamus closed his released mouth with a snarl, and spluttered viciously with violent anger. He glared at the keeper as if he would have liked to have killed his tormentor. He opened and closed his mouth several times, found his teeth more comfortable, and then signified his appreciation of what had been done to him by sniffling about for something to munch. The keeper warily approached with an appetizing pail of branmash, which "Babe" devoured with great zest. The shackles were knocked off his legs, at which the brute gave a grunt of satisfaction. All signs of viciousness had vanished and he accompanied the keeper back to the cage with the greatest content, entering which the animal lay down and went to sleep.

One of our illustrations depicts what is undoubtedly an unparalleled operation in the annals of pachydermatous dermatology. The elephant, so securely strapped by heavy chains to the ground, is having a square yard of new



skin grafted on to its shoulder. Believing that the elephant's name was getting out of a railway carriage, when the vehicle gave a sudden jolt, and she was thrown heavily to the ground. As she fell and struck an iron cage standing near by, and severely lacerated her shoulder, the abrasion extending over a space of one square yard.

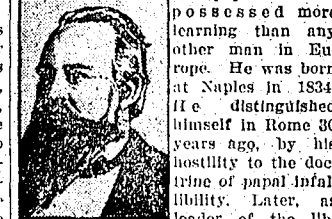
Indamnation set in, and poor Belle's life was despaired of. The wound was syringed with gallons of antiseptic, but the poor brute gained little relief. The gravity of the situation was accentuated by the fact that her baby would probably pine away if Belle succumbed, and the circus owner would thus suffer a double loss.

Specialists were called in, and it was resolved to remove some of the tender growing skin from the young elephant, and to graft it on to Belle's wound. The mother was chained on her side to the ground, and a small section removed from the baby's leg and applied to the lacerated flesh, and gradually the abrasion was closed up. A small portion only was operated upon at a time, and the wound was soon completely healed.

—Frederick A. Talbot, in London Magazine.

LORD ACTON WAS EUROPE'S MOST LEARNED MAN.

Lord Acton, professor of modern history at Cambridge university, who died the other day, is declared by English newspapers to have possessed more learning than any other man in Europe.



He was born at Naples in 1834. He distinguished himself in Rome 30 years ago, by his hostility to the doctrine of papal infallibility. Later, as leader of the Liberals, Lord Acton came rapidly into prominence by his strenuous contribution to the controversy on the Vatican decrees and by brilliant essays on Wolsey and German schools of history. All universities in England honored him, and for six years he held the chair of modern history at Cambridge, succeeding Sir John Seeley. His last days were spent upon a universal history of monumental proportions.

What the Consumer Must Pay.

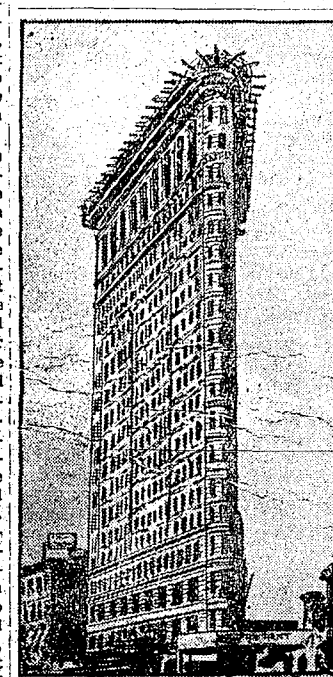
The first cargo of wheat from the United States to England since the British government imposed a duty on wheat imported paid \$5,000.

If a boy thinks his sister is pretty, there is no doubt that she is.

NEW YORK HAS WORLD'S MOST REMARKABLE BUILDING.

The most remarkable building in the world is a twenty-story "sky scraper" that has just been erected in the heart of New York City. The structure is shaped like a long and narrow letter V. It towers high above all the buildings in the neighborhood and from the north looks so frail, by reason of its great height and extreme narrowness, that one almost fears a good puff of wind would blow it over. No structure ever put up in the metropolis has attracted as much attention as this one, and knots of people staring up at it may be seen in the vicinity at all hours.

More persons pass the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street every day than any other point in New York. It is right here that this wonderful building stands.



THE FLATIRON.

Because of its peculiar shape, it has come to be popularly known as "the flat-iron." The sides of the flatiron cover an entire block. They are 200 feet long. The rear of the building is eighty-five feet wide. The height of the building, exclusive of ornamental towers and turrets, will be when completed more than 300 feet.

This unique structure has been built on the same lines as a steel battle ship. It has an enormous steel frame, the heaviest and strongest ever designed for ship or building. From its resemblance to a huge ship some one nautically inclined recently figured out that "the flatiron" has a sail area of 60,000 square feet. The outside of the building is stone. As every one knows the value of land in the heart of New York can be calculated as diamonds are appraised. The plot of land on which the "flatiron" stands—merely the ground—the building covers—cost the builders considerably more than \$2,000,000.

The structure will be an office building, about a hundred rooms on each floor. There will be rented also, on some of the floors entire suites of rooms, and on the ground floor there will be stores to rent. The building will be fitted with every device for the comfort of business men. The elevators in the "flatiron" will run, it is said, at a higher speed than those of any other building in America.

TRAVEL IN CHINA.

Primitive Methods of Transportation in the Flowery Kingdom.

Means of transportation are still in a primitive condition in the vast sleeping empire of China. Human labor is cheap and human muscle, to a great extent, takes the place of the agencies which are employed in more civilized lands. In the narrow, ill-paved and creaking streets of the principal Chinese cities sedan chairs, borne by coolies, are one of the means of transportation.



QUEER CHINESE VEHICLE.

and, for those who can afford it, the principal one. Carts of a primitive pattern are also used, but the unsentimental principle of their construction and the many ruts in the thoroughfares and roadways make riding in them a penalty instead of a pleasure. On many of the small canals, where sails are impracticable, boats are still drawn by human muscle. Even the stately sleigh of the Emperor is drawn by coolies. Among the vehicles of travel which excite the curiosity of the visitor to China is a one-wheeled contrivance fashioned after a barrow. It has the advantage over other wheeled vehicles that the operator can readily steer it so as to avoid the numerous pitch holes in the streets and roadways.

A POPULAR NEWS DEALER.

Patronized by Kings, Princes, Noblemen and Legislators.

King Edward once paid a sovereign for a paper, though his hunger for news can hardly have been desperate, says the St. James Gazette. The news vendor was Davy Stephens, the familiar figure on Kingstown pier, who had

sold papers to passengers landing in Ireland for half a century. Lord Rosebery has also given "Davy" a sovereign for a copy of a daily, and the Queen of Roumania was equally generous. Davy was at the pier when Lord Wolseley returned from the first Afghan war with a "coffee pot" on his head, and the glimpse of the conquering hero reminded Davy that on his departure Lord Wolseley had handed him half a sovereign and bade him a friendly good-bye. Bismarck, when he visited Ireland, gave Davy a handful of French coppers for his papers.

The famous newsmen has grown to be familiar with his great customers, and his wit is never unappreciated. The Prince of Wales, who gave Davy half a sovereign, was more amused than annoyed when Davy reminded him that he was "only half a sovereign himself." The Duke of Edinburgh was less extravagant; he gave the newsmen a three-penny bit for his paper, which Davy did not mind, seeing that an excited and ultra-loyal Irishman bought it from him for ten shillings. Mr. Gladstone once paid him five shillings for a copy of Punch, which Davy received as gratefully as the sovereigns of the richer men. Mr. Morley, too, belongs to Davy's "silver" friends, and the witty newsmen is on excellent terms with the ex-Chief Secretary. It was from Davy that Mr. Morley more than once learned his first Irish news on reaching the Emerald Isle. Frequently Mr. Morley would say: "What's the news, Davy?" and the Irishman would reply non-committally, "All under my arm, sir."

A NEGLECTED FINE ART.

Ability to Talk Clearly and Forcefully Is Much to Be Sought After.

Pleasure in successfully making something is universal. It is shared by the boy who whittles out a top, the sculptor who chisels a statue, the housewife who cooks a good dinner, and the poet who writes a great ode.

The passion often expresses itself clumsily, as when a woman makes a bas-relief out of butter for want of a better material. We cannot all command marble or paint, or a beautiful singing voice for the expression of our emotions. But there is one art the material for which lies ready to our hand. The art is that of conversation, and the material is "mere words."

The joy of putting a thing well is not to be despised. Yet it may be acquired by any girl who early resolves to acquire it. To talk clearly, forcibly, truthfully, is within the capacity of any fairly well educated girl. Only a step beyond that need one go to talk brilliantly. Yet many a woman goes through life discontented because she hasn't a single "accomplishment," unmindful of this: which waits for her to pick it up.

No acquirement gives more pleasure than that of conversation which is intelligent and sprightly, but never ill-natured, unless it may be the ability to sing charmingly. The happy talker radiates good feeling, and is secure of a warm welcome wherever she goes. Of course she must have a listening ear as well as a speaking tongue. Between these she can make "a July's day short as December."—Youth's Companion.

WINGLESS BIRDS.

The kiwi is the sole remnant of the wonderful race of wingless birds that once roamed all over New Zealand, the gigantic skeletons of some of which have been found in such numbers that almost every museum in the world possesses one or more of them.

The kiwi is about the size of a partridge, has a rather long neck and a curious bill about four inches in length. Its wings are quite undeveloped, and its feathers have a sort of unfinished character, which may be supposed to represent Nature's early efforts in that direction, before the close, rich plumage of the modern bird was "evolved."

Wanting the means of flight, the kiwi has been almost exterminated, and with it also have gone, or nearly gone, all the other feathered denizens of the woods. The invasion of their haunts by the white man has been their destruction.

IMPECUNIOUS BUT SPORTY.

An impecunious constituent of Abraham Gruber called upon the latter at his office last week and requested the loan of a dollar. A two-dollar bill was the smallest the colonel had. This he handed to the caller with the remark: "Go to the cigar store downstairs, get a 15-cent cigar, keep a dollar, and bring me the change."

In a few minutes the visitor reappeared, puffing contentedly at a cigar, and handed the colonel 85 cents. Noticing a peculiar expression on Colonel Gruber's face, he withdrew the cigar from his lips long enough to inquire: "Did you mean that the cigar was for you or me?"

"Get out of here," was all Gruber could say.—New York Times.

HAD READ WORKS THINGS.

Frank R. Stockton, the novelist, who recently died, was, during the summer months, a resident of Congressman Dayton's district in West Virginia. This fact gives interest to the story which Mr. Dayton tells of a young lady who met Mr. Stockton at a rural gathering. Late in the afternoon, after the young lady had reached a chatting stage with the novelist, she asked him for his autograph, and he, being rather pleased with her bright ways, wrote for her a clever verse.

"Isn't that witty?" said the girl. "Mr. Stockton," she added, "why don't you write pieces for the newspapers or the magazines? I have seen worse things than this in print."—Washington Post.

A "SAGE" POINTER.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles M. Schwab and several friends were at Mr. Morgan's kennel looking over some of the prize hunting dogs recently before the first-named gentleman sailed for Europe. Mr. Schwab fell in love with a fine-looking pointer and asked Mr. Morgan for the dog's name. "That dog's name is Russell Sage," said Mr. Morgan.

"And why do you call him Russell Sage?" asked Mr. Schwab. "Because," said the great financier, "he never loses a cent."—New York Times.

The trouble with experience is, nearly every man thinks he is so smart that he can win where others have failed.

RECALL OF WU TING FANG.

Chinese Minister to the United States Leaves Washington.

The recall of Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, has occasioned sincere regret throughout official circles in Washington. The loss of Minister Wu and the appointment of his successor have been anticipated in Washington for some time. Some time ago Mr. Wu was selected to assist in the codification of the laws of China, and since then it has been known that it was only a question of time till he would leave. Besides being an accomplished diplomat, Mr. Wu is a lawyer of ability and was chosen for the important work because of his special fitness for such duty.

Minister Wu has long been one of the most popular diplomats at the national capital. During the dark days of the Boxer insurrection in China he became especially prominent. His diplomacy at that time marked him as the friend not only of this country, but of the civilized world. It was he who persuaded Secretary Hay to believe that the ministers in the foreign legation at Peking had not been massacred, while nearly all the world believed otherwise. He repeatedly assured Secretary Hay that he had received authentic messages which convinced him that the reports which had reached London of the massacre were untrue. He also declared that he could get a message through from Secretary Hay to Minister Conger in Peking. Hay, however, had little confidence in Wu's representations, but finally gave the Chinese minister a cipher message to Minister Conger which nobody else in China could understand or answer. It was placed in Minister Conger's hands in besieged Peking, and when the reply reached Secretary Hay in Washington the civ-



MINISTER WU TING FANG.

lized world learned for the first time that the legations in Peking still were intact, and that they yet could be saved. Then it was that General Chaffee led the march to Peking under orders from Washington; relieved the legations and saved the lives of all the foreigners there.

This action, however, though it was of inestimable aid to the civilized world, made bitter enemies for Minister Wu in China. This fact gives much weight to the report that Minister Wu will not return to China, but will remain in this country and practice law. He will not, however, make known his intentions at present and all reports of that nature are without foundation.

Wu Ting Fang has unquestionably raised the Chinese embassy at Washington to a high diplomatic and social plane, in that respect having far surpassed all his predecessors. He is a witty and entertaining public speaker and has established a high reputation as an after-dinner talker. His loss will be a serious one to the diplomatic corps in Washington and to our government, which reposed absolute confidence in the sterling representative of the Flowery Kingdom.

OXYGEN TO CURE BALDNESS.

ALSO SAID TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

The use of gas to make the hair grow is one of the latest medical discoveries. The gas employed is oxygen.



A large cap fits tightly round the head and is supplied with oxygen from a bag which is slung over the patient's shoulders. It is worn for a few hours every day, and even in cases of absolute baldness is said to produce a more or less luxuriant crop of hair.

The discovery was made at the Oxygen hospital, London. The gas is used for the cure of quite a number of diseases. A woman was undergoing the oxygen cure for skin disease, and one of her arms had for many days been placed in a light airtight box filled with the gas. It was soon noticed that on that part of the arm that was unaffected by the disease the growth of hair was much stimulated; and this naturally suggested oxygen as a cure for baldness.

The first experiment was made upon a woman who had completely lost her hair, and it was found that after a few weeks' treatment, there was quite a strong growth. The gas is used in a very similar manner, a hollow flexible cup being placed over the head. This is connected by means of an India rubber tube to a small gas bag, and is worn day after day until a cure is effected.

But by far the greatest service that oxygen is to perform is in the cure of consumption. The patients inhale the gas for 10 hours every day and find almost immediate relief. The germs of the disease cannot exist in oxygen alone, though in common air they multiply rapidly. This is, at present, the only weak point of the system, for it is found that in practice the patient loses during the night almost all the benefit that he has derived from the inhalation of oxygen during the day. But this objection is to be swept away when a new laboratory has been built where consumptives will be made to breathe the gas day and night until a cure has been effected.

Considering how easily people far lose of their money aren't you ashamed of the fact that you don't get more of it?

FLASHES OF FUN

Attendant—Another large party has just arrived outside, sir. St. Peter—Volcanoes or automobiles?—Life.

Mrs. Moon—The deacon is such a good man. Mr. Moon—Yes; but sometimes I fancy his halo is a trifle too small for his head.—Puck.

Blonde—Bridesmaid—The ushers haven't sealed your Aunt Maria with the family. —Other Bridesmaid (sister to the bride)—No, she only sent a pickle-fork.—Life.

With a String: Little Johnny—My paw's Republican. What's your paw? Little Goggles—He says he's independent, but I mave outlines his foreign policy.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Premature Inquiry: Miss Gushington—What do you consider the ten best books, Mr. Set? Con Set (the young author)—Really, I've only written six books so far, you know.—Philadelphia Press.

Possible: Uncle Stephen—Sarie, here's a place 'bout how they're telegraphing 'bout wires. By jinks! I wouldn't be wised to hear next that they're sendin' letters 'bout postage-stamps.—Judge.

An Awkward Deadlock: "Why are they not speaking?" "They quarreled about which loved the other more." "Well?" "And now each is afraid to give in for fear of offending the other."—Brooklyn Life.

He had asked the Boston maiden for a kiss. "Oh, sir," she cried, blushing, "I have never been kissed in all my life." "Well, I suppose somebody has got to break the ice," replied the practical young man.

Preparing for the Start: "Mercy! where did you get all the books?" "Why, I'm trying to read up a few of them so as to know what to take away to read when I leave for my summer vacation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Thoughtful Girl: Madge—Dolly is going somewhere with that young man this evening. Marjorie—Yes, going to sit with him in the hammock. Right after dinner she went upstairs and put on a dark shirt-waist.—Portland Oregonian.

Curate—Why don't you come to church, John? Come next Sunday, will you? John—Ow how do I last, sur? Curate—Oh, not very long. About an hour or so. John—Lor, bless yer, zur, it bain't worth while changing yer shirt 'forti.—Sketch.

Miss Fairfax—Good-morning! Aunt Caroline. Why ain't you washin' nowadays? Aunt Caroline (removing her pipe from her mouth)—Well, you see, Miss Clara, I's bin out of wuk so long dat now, when I could wuk, I gnds I's done los' mah taste to it.—Judge.

Willy's Reply: Willy—I met our new minister on my way to Sunday-school, mamma, and he asked me if I ever played marbles on Sunday. Mother—Eh. And what did you say to that? Willy—I said: "Get thee behind me, Satan," and walked right off and left him—Tid-Bits.

"Why do you carry that umbrella, little boy? It's not raining." "No, sir." "And the sun's not shining." "No, sir." "Then why do you carry it?" "Well, when it's raining pa wants it, and when the sun's shining pa wants it, and it's only this kinder weather I can get to use it at all."

Mrs. Hicks (who is entertaining her little son's playmate, and five, to dinner)—Willie, can you cut your own meat? Willie (who is struggling with a piece on his plate)—Yes, thank you (with a desperate saw at the beef), I've cut twice as much meat as this at home—Glough Evening Times.

It is told of a learned professor, who was better at Greek than golf, that after a round on the links in which he had fozled most of his shots, he turned to his caddy for advice as to improving his play. The reply of the ruthless caddy was: "Ye see, sir, it's easy to teach laddies Latin and Greek, but it needs a head for golf!"

Really Rattled: "Did you feel at all nervous when you got up to read your essay on 'The Essentials of the Essentially Essential' before that crowd?" "Yes," the sweet girl gradually replied; "I was awfully upset. I had noticed just as I walked out upon the stage, that my left shoe-string was untied."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fate: Once there were two beautiful white eggs laid side by side in a nice new nest. A great big man gathered them up with his rough hands and sold them to a grocer. And one little egg was a good little egg, and went into an angel cake, but the other little egg was a very, very bad little egg, and got mashed on an anvil.—Town Topics.

Terrible to Think Of: "What makes you look so sad and solemn?" "A man told me this morning that I looked just like J. Pierpont Morgan." "But why do you allow that to trouble you?" "I was just thinking what a horrible victim of wrong I was if maybe him and me was changed in our embles when we was babies."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Bridge and Pat were sitting in an arm-chair reading an article on "The Law of Compensation." "Just fancy," exclaimed Bridge, "according to this, when a man loses with an 'is' shies another gets more developed. For instance, a bloke man gets more shies as he'll 'an' touch an 'is' shure, an' it's quite true," exclaimed Pat. "Ours noticed it itself. When a man has wan leg shorter than the other, he gorma the other's longer."

No Correction Needed.

"Sir," began the poet, as he burst into the office of the great editor; "sir, I have called to protest against the way in which my poem, 'The Idyll of Kansas,' appeared in your paper."

"Did it get in?" asked the great editor, carefully making a cross on an artist's drawing to show where the man fell from the window.

"Yes, sir. And where I had written 'whiskers of the wind' you made it read 'whiskers in the wind'."

"That's all right," said the great editor. "It was a Kansas poem, was it not?"—Baltimore American.

CONVENIENCE FOR TRAVELERS

It is Found in the Interchangeable Mileage Ticket.

The interchangeable mileage ticket issued by the New York Central is good over more than 6,000 miles of railway out of Buffalo, including the New York Central and Hudson River and branches; Mohawk and Malone; St. Lawrence and Adirondack; New York and Putnam; New York and Harlem; Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central; West Shore Railroad, including its Chautauque and Walkill Valley branches; and the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Over all of the above roads the tickets are good in the hands of the bearer for one person or a dozen, and good until used, there being no limit to the ticket. They are also accepted for passage, subject to the local rules and regulations, on the following lines: Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway; Central Railroad of Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Eastern Railroad; Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and Atlantic City Railroad.

These tickets are sold at the flat rate of two cents per mile, and that they are a great convenience to the public is proven by the fact that thousands of them are in the hands of not only regular travelers but of many families that travel only occasionally, as they are always ready for use and enable their holders to travel on all the New York Central lines east of Buffalo at two cents per mile without waiting for rebates or proof of ownership.—From the Albany Argus.

Novelty in Ink Wells.

The novelty of novelties is the latest of inventions for holding ink. It is scarcely a stand, since it rolls all around, and not a fountain, because it does not flow. This curious ink receiver is constructed on the plan of an egg. The shell is of aluminum in two parts that unite in the center, one forming the top. A rubber lining corresponds to the shape of the egg, fitting snugly within the shell. One end is slightly flattened so that ordinarily the egg will stand on end without being broken, according to the famous fable of Columbus. But the least tip or dip of the pen tilts it to one side, yet it never turns over, but rolls about like an Indian water jar without spilling the contents.

At the upper end is a small indentation, and into the rubber is fitted a small funnel, through which the ink is poured in and tipped out. This unique ink bottle may be turned upside down and shaken like a pepper stand, but not a drop of the fluid will run out. It is a boon for tourists, and may be nestled anywhere in one's trunk or carried in a hand bag with impunity. Just how much spilling of paper and cleaning out of ink, loss of time and vexation of spirit will be saved by this little contrivance is beyond computation.

What They Did.

"We had a delightful time last week," said the city cousin, who was describing the joys of metropolitan life. "One evening we trooped out to a suburban home and plumped until nearly midnight, and next day we automobiled to the country club and golfed until dark."

"We had a purty good time last week, too," ventured the country cousin, with a sarcastic smile. "One day we bugled over to Uncle Josiah's and us boys got out in the back lot and baseballled all afternoon, and after we had dinnared we sneaked up to the loft and lit a candle and poked until I had every blamed cent in the crowd."—Baltimore American.

Strenuous Cheese.

Gussie Knickerbocker (in the club restaurant)—Tom, why do they call this cheese "club cheese?"

Tom Knickerbocker—I don't know. Possibly because you could knock a fellow down with it.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?

I do, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It whitens them as snow. 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Considerate.

Mrs. Fijit—Why don't you ask Mr. Nextdoor for our lawn mower, Henry?

Mr. Fijit—Oh, he's only had it three years, and I don't want to offend him.—Ohio State Journal.

FITS

Permanently cured. No more nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. 25¢ bottle. 50¢ bottle. 100¢ bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 201 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The University of Notre Dame.

NOTRE DAME, IND.

FULL COURSES IN Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses.

Rooms free to all students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year of any College.

Rooms to rent. Moderate charge to students over vacation preparing for College Courses.

A limited number of candidates for the Ecclesiastical State are accepted here for admission.

St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 15 years, is unique in the completeness of its equipment.

The 50th Year will close September 9, 1902.

Catalogues Free. Address REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

Ward's Big Bargain Book

ards off high prices, by hoarding goods to all, or a dollar.

It saves you many dollars.

It contains over 1,000 pages quoting wholesale prices on 75,000 different articles—1,000 illustrations are used and 25,000 words are used to make the book look like a dictionary. It is the only book of its kind in the world. It is the only book of its kind in the world. It is the only book of its kind in the world.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For Sale

Northwest corner sec. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHEN I WAS A BOY.

Up in the attic where I slept.

When I was a boy—a little boy

In through the lattice the moonlight

crept.

Bringing a tide of dreams that swept

Over the low red trundle bed,

Bathing the tangled curls of hair,

While moonbeams played at hide and

seek

With the dimples on each sun-browned

cheek—

When I was a boy—a little boy!

And, oh, the dreams, the dreams I

dreamed.

When I was a boy—a little boy!

For the grace that through the lattice

streamed

Over my folded eyelids seemed

To have a gift of prophecy,

And to bring me glimpses of times to be

When moonbeams' chariot seemed to call,

Ah, that was the sweetest dream of all—

When I was a boy—a little boy!

I'd like to sleep where I used to sleep

When I was a boy—a little boy!

For in at the lattice the moon would peep,

Bringing her tide of dreams to sweep

The crosses and griefs of the years away

From the heart that is weary and faint

to-day,

And those dreams should give me back

again

The peace I have never known since

then—

When I was a boy—a little boy!

—Eugene Field.

The Stolen Diamond

CRIMINAL who has any peculiarity about his person, such as a missing finger, a club foot, or any mark made by his trade, such as the mark on the hand of a barber, where the scissors had constantly pressed against the roof of his thumb, should be careful lest these means of identification are not the means of his downfall. Most of the cases which have come under my notice have been cases where the culprit has had some bodily deficiency which has left its mark on something with which he has come in contact. The experience which I am about to relate embodies this truth, and had not the criminal in the case had the misfortune of losing one-half of his—but I am anticipating events.

I had just returned from the country, where I had been sent in connection with the Duchess of Montone's stolen jewels, and was prepared to enjoy a rest, when I received a wire from my chief asking me to report at once. Upon arriving at the office he told me that robbery had been committed at the summer home of Mr. George Middleton, the millionaire oil magnate, and that a detective had been wired for. As to the particulars, only one diamond had been stolen, a magnificent stone of great value intrinsically and of incalculable worth to the family as an heirloom.

Mr. Middleton's place was somewhere up the Hudson and I set out at once.

When I arrived I was at once taken to Mr. Middleton, who appeared very much upset over the affair, not so much, he assured me, on account of the value of the stone, but it had been so long in the family and had so much to do with the history of the family, having been passed down as an heirloom from one generation to another, that he viewed the loss as a very great calamity. The points of the case were briefly as follows: On the previous night he had taken the diamond from the safe to show it to some of his guests, and Mrs. Middleton, who was to wear it at a ball on the following night, had taken it from him, and, not thinking it necessary to place it in the safe for so short a time, had taken it to her bedroom and put it in a small casket on her dressing table.

The next morning before going downstairs she thought she would see if it was all right, and was astonished to find the casket empty. There were many guests in the house, and at my request I was to be introduced as a friend of Mr. Middleton. Before going into the drawing-room I asked if he would be good enough to give me some particulars about his guests. "Let me see," he said; "there are about twenty guests, mostly gentlemen. With the exception of three they are old friends of the family and above suspicion. The remaining three are gentlemen of high character. One of them is a Russian count, who came to me with letters from intimate friends abroad, and one of the others is an Englishman whom I met in New York, and our kindred tastes led me to invite him here a few weeks; the other is a gentleman from town, greatly interested in dynamics, and whom I met in my club. These are the only acquaintances that are here whom I have met during the last year."

I was then taken to the drawing-room and introduced to most of the guests, among them the three new acquaintances. I gained nothing that night and noticed nothing suspicious about any of the guests. I was rather inclined to think that the robbery had been committed from the inside, by either one of the servants or one of the guests, as at the doors had been found fastened on the morning after the robbery, and no one knew that the diamond was in the house (it was always kept at the bank) but the members of the household and the guests to whom it had been shown on the night of the robbery. In the morning I asked the servant who brought me my coffee and rolls to come in, and I questioned him as to the guests, and if he had noticed any of the servants were in trouble over money matters.

"Now," I said to him, "have you noticed anything peculiar about any of the guests? No matter how trifling it may appear to you, it may be the means of providing me with a clue."

He thought for a moment, and then said that he had noticed nothing out of the common. He had just gone out of the room when he reappeared and told me that he had noticed one thing about one of the guests, but it could have nothing to do with the robbery. He had noticed that one of the men had always had his shoes cleaned while they were on his feet. He always collected all the shoes and took them down to be cleaned, but Mr. Dane, the man who always talks about machinery and electricity to Mr. Middleton, always

President's Own Flag

An Ensign the Existence of Which Has Been Known to Comparatively Few People of This Republic.

NOT everybody knows that the President of the United States has his own flag, which he is entitled to hoist over any boat of the United States navy in which he may happen to be. It is not a new flag. The President's flag is an institution a century old, and has, in some shape, practically been in existence ever since we became a nation.

Congress never legislated on the President's flag. It was established arbitrarily by the Secretary of the Navy, though there never was a set of rules regarding it until 1865, when Secretary Gideon Welles promulgated orders which permitted the President to display his flag at the main royal of any vessel honored by his presence, the flag of the commanding officer to be struck for the time being. These regulations were reaffirmed in 1898, and again in 1900, and have been in force ever since. At that time the President's flag was the blue field of the Stars and Stripes, but in 1870, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, the coat of arms of the United States was placed on the flag, in white, with the constellation above in a single curved line. A few years later the colors of the design were changed to brown and a crest was added, showing the stars within a ring of clouds. There being no way of representing clouds with bunting, the design was painted. This was unsatisfactory, as a few hours of whipping in the wind cracked the paint and ruined the effect.

President Roosevelt's suggestions that the flag be changed to overcome artistic details and do away with the paint, were received with favor and the President's flag is now the

blue background of the Union Jack, on which is a pure white eagle, its feathers heavily outlined in black. The constellation is in white, with the rays of the sunburst in heavy stitching of yellow. The flag is of bunting and measures fourteen by ten and one-half feet, for outdoor use, and is of heavy stuff, with gold thread and embroidery for indoor decoration. The flag as it now is, is an exceedingly handsome one and will probably be allowed to remain unaltered for all time to come.

With Secretary Welles' regulations were also provisions for flags which should indicate the presence on board any vessel of the vice president, members of the Cabinet and governors of the States, but they are rarely, if ever used. Indeed, the President's own flag has been so infrequently displayed that when President Harrison went up the Atlantic coast in the Dolphin, with his flag displayed, he was ridiculed by a number of prominent newspapers, the editors of which did not know that the custom was established a century ago.

ever, a little cut in the heel of the right shoe and I put my finger in this cut and gave it a pull, but it remained firm.

I examined it very carefully and discovered the head of a nail driven into the heel from the side, and as this could serve no purpose there, and, moreover, as it was blackened over so that it could hardly be seen without very close inspection, I naturally thought it might have some purpose, so I got my knife from pocket, and, putting it under the head, levered it. It came out easy enough, and I then pulled the top of the heel right off, and there, snugly resting in a bed of cotton wool, lay the missing diamond!

I took it out and looked at it by the light of the candle. It was a magnificent stone and, I could see, of immense value.

At this moment some one tried the door and I fancied I heard an exclamation of rage and then a hurrying of feet downstairs. I rushed toward the door and was just in time to see Mr. Dane disappearing out of a door which led into the grounds. I shouted out to the gentlemen that the man who stole the diamond was but a few yards away, and they joined in the pursuit. We were not long in catching him.

Mr. Middleton would not at first believe it was Mr. Dane who stole the diamond, but when I showed him the shoe with the sliding heel he realized how his confidence had been abused.

IF YOU WOULD SUCCEED.

"This is an adage as ancient as Adam—
But not as old as the sun—
That the earliest birds
Don't gather in herds.
They get there one by one.

Now the motive of that is certain.
And the moral of this is true—
If you want to succeed
You must take the lead,
And the crowd will follow you.
—The Schoolmaster.

The Release of No. 201.

The accommodation train—Number 201 of the schedule—on the branch road was stuck in the snow, and there seemed to be no relief for it. No provision had been made for such a contingency, because the branch, sheltered by trees and bluffs, had been considered proof against such misfortune. The engineer, who had been on the run for twenty years, was too astonished for words when the small locomotive failed to cut the drift into which it had plunged so confidently, and he sat on his seat staring dumbly at the conductor, who swore shockingly and gesticulated with his arms.

In the coach were two passengers, both young men. One was the type of commercial salesman sent out by small jobbing houses, well dressed, self-assertive, crudely philosophic, the other, by appearance, plainly a farmer. He wore a baggy, shiny black suit, and his white collar was attached to a gingham shirt by a white bone button, sewed with black thread. His appearance was enhanced by a carefully trimmed shock of hair and whiskers.

The commercial salesman had arisen when the train stopped and had walked to the door.

"I guess," he remarked after a minute, "that we're stalled."

He whistled a popular melody as he walked down the aisle, and noted with some amusement that the other man was clutching the back of a seat, his eyes filled with consternation.

"Provoking, isn't it?" the drummer said as he lighted a cigar and drew a paper-covered book from his grip.

"Yes, by—cat!" the other stammered. "Say, do you mean that we're stuck?"

"That's it exactly. Here's the conductor now."

The conductor slammed the door viciously and shook the snow from his cap.

"We're up against it, gentlemen," he announced in disgust. "The conductor's teakettle is dying like a sick pig out there in a drift no bigger'n a washbasin. We're two miles from Dilkport, and the snow's so thick you can't see your hand before your face. Lucky we've been to supper."

"Then we won't get out to-night?" asked the farmer anxiously, looking at his watch.

"That's the size of it. As we're up here on this peavine the section men won't learn what's the matter with us till tomorrow. We've got plenty of coal. It might be worse."

"Yes," said the farmer, "I s'pose it might but I don't see how it could be much worse for me."

"You see," he explained, fastening the buckle, "I've got a particular engagement tonight up at Dilkport, and if the train ain't going I've got to hook it."

He put on the other shoe, and rose, reaching for the wolfskin coat which dangled from one end of the parcel holder. The conductor and the salesman contemplated him in astonishment.

"But, man, you can't do it possibly," said the conductor. "You'll fall through a bridge or something and then you'll freeze to death."

"I reckon 'tis a bit risky, admitted the farmer; but I ain't at all sure it wouldn't be riskier not to. You see, my wife's at Dilkport, and she's sick. She may be dying. I've got to go to her."

An expression of sympathy came upon the conductor's face and that of the salesman took on a sudden gravity.

"There are certain circumstances," the farmer continued, in explanation, "which make it more important that I should see her than you might naturally think from the plain fact of her being sick. I haven't treated her just right, to tell the truth. I've been stupid and unreasonable. We were married only a year ago. I won her away from three or four other fellows. Any one of 'em would have made her a better husband than me. Funny how such things go, ain't it?"

"It's a blooming queer old world," said the conductor, nodding his head sagely.

"And the queerest things in it are girls," added the salesman in the tone of an authority.

"We were married at Dilkport, where she was raised, and we went to my farm to live. We were happy as could be for maybe six months, and then I noticed that something was wrong with her. A sort of a cloud came over her. It was nothing but homesickness, I s'pose, but I couldn't see it any other way than that she was sorry she'd married me. And one day I happened to find a sheet of paper—a part of a letter she'd been writing—that had dropped from her portfolio, and I read it. There weren't many words on the sheet. The first one was 'disappointed,' ending a sentence she'd begun on the sheet that went before. And then it said: 'It is not as I had pictured it. I wish to go home.' And right there it ended. I said nothing to her. I didn't think it was necessary to have a scene, as they call it. But I was hurt—hurt clean to the core, and in trying to cover up my feelings I s'pose I was unkind—maybe cruel. After two or three days of brooding I got into a regular was a damned, unnatural, unreasonable brute."

"Correct," said the conductor, frankly, but staid. I told her she'd better go home to her folks; that I'd decided we weren't made for each other. When she tried to put her arms about my neck I wouldn't let her. Then she asked for my reasons I told her she knew well enough, and turned my back. I well, she went. For four months I've been bawling it on the farm, growing crabdier every day. And this morning I happened to meet a young chap in the store at Pepperdock that

knows my wife's folks. He lives at Dilkport when he isn't traveling around the country selling things. "I suppose you've heard from your wife this morning?" he asked me. 'No,' I said, with a snap, 'I hadn't.' 'Well, I've just come from home,' said he, 'and there was a report on the street when I left that she was liable to die. The kid's all right, though.' 'Huh!' said I, started to death, 'the kid!' 'Yes,' said he, looking at me in a sort of a peculiar way, 'didn't you know there was a kid born yesterday?' 'Why, yes, of course,' I said, ashamed into the lie. I was that dazed I didn't know my name for a minute.

"Your wife's a fine woman," the young chap went on, his listening like one in a dream. "I sent her a patent dish washer about six months ago on trial. It didn't suit her, but she didn't do as most people would have done; she wrote me a real nice letter, telling me that it had disappointed her; that it wasn't what she had pictured it. She said she wished to go home to Dilkport for a visit in a short time, and that when she came she'd bring it up with her, saying me the express charges. I tell you, a fellow in this agency business learns to appreciate little things like that."

"And then, in a flash, I saw it all. The letter I'd seen was the one she was writing about that dish washer. I bolted home without getting the things I'd come to town after. I hustled around and spruced up a little, and got somebody to care for the stock, and—am I going to get to Dilkport tonight in spite of blazes, that's all there is to it."

He left the coach followed by the conductor and the salesman, who felt impelled by sympathy to see him off on his perilous trip. They climbed over the freight cars through the blinding storm toward the locomotive.

"Look out for the next car," called the conductor; "it's loaded with oil barrels. Better let me go ahead with the lantern."

The farmer stopped. "All right," he said. "Is there any oil in the barrels?"

"They're full of it. Why?"

"I was just thinking that once I bought a barrel of oil, and on the way home the sled tipped over in a drift, and the bung came out of the barrel and the oil ran onto the snow. It was a pitch dark night and I didn't have a lantern. I was in bad shape. But I gathered together a pile of straw that had been in the sled box, and lit it with a match, and the first thing I knew the oil-soaked drift was melting."

"By the holy green light!" exclaimed the conductor, as the other's idea became clear to him. "Do you suppose we could do it?"

"I'd be willing to stand the expense of three barrels of oil towards trying it."

The conductor jumped into the cab and laid the plan before the engineer, who had stubbornly refused to leave the engine until compelled by the cold.

"It might work," said the engineer after a few minutes' deliberation. "Tain't like as if we were buried. We're just tangled up a little, that's all. If I could get a start I'd go through. Jim"—addressing the fireman, with sudden energy—"coal her up! Make her hum!"

The conductor called the two brakemen and the express messenger, and with the assistance of the two passengers three barrels of kerosene were rolled from the car and carried to the front end of the train. The heads of the barrels were broken in, and the oil was scattered on the snow by the painful and shovelful. Then when no more remained the conductor lighted a great handful of greasy waste and threw it upon the drift. It spluttered a moment—flickered—all but went out. The farmer rolled one of the empty, oil-soaked barrels within reach of the burning waste.

"It's no go."

There was a blinding glare, followed by a sizzling, hissing roar. The drift melted as if by magic. The flames licked the drivewheels of the locomotive, and reached almost to the cab.

"Coal her! Coal her!" shouted the engineer to the fireman.

The conductor jumped up and down excitedly, waving his lantern. "All aboard!" he yelled.

Half an hour later the train pulled into Dilkport.

The conductor received a note the next day. It read: "Everything's all right. She's been getting better from the minute I got here. I wanted to go down to the station to see you, but I can't seem to tear myself away from her and the baby. Send me bill for the oil."

To which the conductor replied: "Glad to hear you're O. K. We all of us want to shake hands with you. The company pays for the oil."—New York Evening Sun.

Education For Hangmen.

England has a school for the education of hangmen. This latest adjunct to civilization in Great Britain was established as a result of bungling work by executioners during the last few months.

The work of a hangman is light and the pay high so there are already a number of pupils at the school which is in London. A session there is an interesting sight. One of the pupils acts as the subject, the attendants taking turns playing the role of the condemned. Hanging consists not merely in placing a man over a trap door and launching him into space by releasing a bolt. There are various preliminary to be gone through.

First the condemned must be artistically plumed. Then he must be supported on his way to the scaffold, in order to avoid painful scenes. After that there is the rope to be adjusted quickly and without fumbling, in order that the agony may not be prolonged on the scaffold. The rope must be strong enough to bear the weight of the condemned, but not so thick as to slowly choke the condemned to death.

The Cynical Bachelor.

According to the Cynical Bachelor, a man must first lose his head before he can lose his heart.—Philadelphia Record.

A girl doesn't believe a fellow is seriously in love unless he acts foolishly.

In Two Decades All-Round Lawyers WILL BE SCARCE.

By H. Gerald Chaplin.

It may seem a gloomy and hazardous prophecy to say that, within twenty years, the individual or general-practice attorney will be extinct, save only in the remote country districts. Yet, after observing the trend of events for a number of years, and listening, as the author has, to the stories of many hundreds of attorneys throughout this country, he is forced to this conclusion.

Reduced to a chemical formula, computed on a scale of ten, the sum of legal business may be said to be compounded of the following:

Real estate.....	3 parts.
Corporations.....	2 "
Commercial cases and "collections".....	2 "
Wills and administration of estates.....	1 part.
Accident and negligence suits.....	1 "
Defense of criminals.....	1 "

Fifteen years ago, real-estate practice was the most lucrative branch of the calling. Ten thousand dollars a year was looked upon as a very small income for a lawyer who made it his specialty. Its following practically ceased with the organization of title-insurance companies. Their fees are less than the individual lawyer, can afford to accept, their staff comprises counsel of the highest skill in this particular line, and, best of all, from the layman's standpoint, the company's financial responsibility is unquestioned in case an error is made. It is quite true that there now exist certain law firms claiming to do a real-estate business; but, in nearly every instance, it will be found their work is loaning funds of clients or of members upon bonds and mortgages. But even the "loan" business has been cut into by the title corporations, many of which are now engaged in selling bonds and mortgages of which they guarantee payment of principal and interest.

One of the few strongholds in the real estate line still left to the lawyer in a large city is the representation of clients whose property is being condemned for the opening or widening of streets. This is usually done upon a contingent basis, the attorneys receiving a percentage of the amount recovered. Competition in this field is exceedingly keen, and it is not considered beneath the dignity of a most reputable firm to employ agents for the purpose of obtaining retaining contracts from property owners, the moment proceedings are considered. Certain changes which will materially interfere with the pursuit of this line of business are, however, being discussed by many municipalities.

Corporations have ceased to be appreciable factors, owing to the organization of various "incorporation companies," one of which, for fifty dollars, plus state fees, will organize a company, and for twenty-five dollars per year will thereafter provide an office for directors' meetings, write the minutes, prepare the annual reports, and attend to the various details which the particular state statute makes obligatory.—Success.

The Well-Meaning Woman.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

EVERYONE knows the woman who means well. It would be a joy to us if she meant worse and did better. The well-meaning woman always tells you something is wrong when it is too late to help it or when circumstances forbid that the wrong should be righted at the time. She finds her opportunity on the street, when she comes joyously out of her way to tell you that there is a rip in the back of your waist or that your coat-sleeve is pulled out from the shoulder. The fact that the damage cannot be remedied then and there cuts no figure with her. The well-meaning person never gives herself the pain of reflecting that, since the break cannot be repaired until you can go home and take off the injured garment, it might be as well to leave you in the ignorance that is bliss.

The well-meaning woman finds a field of usefulness in a church organization or a club. She can always tell you how much better this or that could have been done—after the business has been concluded. In the domestic circle she is prodigal of advice and gentle correction. She it is who tells you how much more wisely matters are managed in the other schools than in the one your children attend. She is the first to hear you the glad tidings of contagious disease in the neighborhood when you cannot leave home.

When the well-meaning woman comes to you for a visit she makes herself popular by instruction as to how your servants could be better directed. She has a fund of incident and illustration at her command. The servants are especially pleased to have her in the house, even though she often extends to them her sympathies and points out to them how much easier life would be for them if the work of the house were differently arranged.

It is the well-meaning friend who reports to you this or that naughtiness your children were guilty of when the occurrence is on the way to ancient history, and who recalls certain youthful peccadilloes of your husband's or juvenile indiscretions of your own. She has no desire to stir up domestic disorders. Nothing is further from her thought, but she is not only confident of your interest in these occurrences but is persuaded that they are things you really ought to know. If you let her see that you are hurt or offended she is deeply wounded. She tells your friends that you have an unfortunately sensitive disposition.

The well-meaning woman is usually strong on reminiscence, and those who know her break into a cold perspiration when she falls into a mood of recollection. One of the women whose memory is a curse to any community was talking to a friend the other day. She went back twenty-five years.

"I remember perfectly the first time I met you," she said. "You had on a green and white silk dress."

"It was a pretty dress," said the other, pleased at the woman's recollection, although she ought to have known better.

"A very pretty dress," agreed the well-meaning friend. "But it was always too scant in the skirt. I noticed that the first moment I saw it, and thought it was such a pity."

The victim of plain-speaking winced a little. "What is the use of telling me that now?" she asked rather tartly.

The well-meaning woman looked surprised and grieved. "Why, I thought you would like to know," she said.

And then the sufferer prayed that she might always fall into the hands of ill-meaning persons so that she could guess at what was coming and be prepared.—Collier's Weekly.

THE Gulf stream as an ocean current, has no more effect on the climate of Western Europe than the weather-vane has on the winds that turn it. The Gulf stream, in fact, might be engulfed at Colon or dammed at Key West, without anyone from the Scillys to the Hebrides being any the wiser. The warming-pan, hot-water-bottle theory of Maury is still held by millions today, and is still taught in the public schools in England and the United States.

The essential facts are that the Gulf stream as an ocean current ceases to exist, that is, to differ in set and temperature from the rest of the ocean East of the longitude of Cape Race, Newfoundland. It cannot, therefore, convey, does not convey, warm water to the shores of Western Europe. But, above all, climatic causation is not a function of ocean currents, but of aerial currents, and the mild oceanic climate of Western Europe is due to the distribution by the permanent aerial circulation in the whole Atlantic basin of the moderating, mitigating effects of the ocean as a whole. Atlantic basin circulation takes the form of a great cyclone in high latitudes and of an enormous anti-cyclonic eddy in mid-latitudes, and to the mid-Atlantic anti-cyclone the credit that has been held by the Gulf stream these many years must be transferred; for, were this aerial eddy to continue as it is now, and the general atmospheric drift from West to East in the northern hemisphere to remain the same, the complete disappearance of the Gulf stream and all the ocean currents in the Atlantic would be without the slightest effect on the weather and climate of Europe. Any shifting of the anti-cyclone, however, and this means its consequent interaction with the permanent cyclone that determines the circulation in the Atlantic north of the latitude of Cape Race, and also with the traveling cyclones and anti-cyclones that move eastward in the middle latitudes—produces a decided change in the weather, and a variation in climatic effects. And yet here again the myth obscures, and the most significant, comical, and far-reaching phenomena are glibly attributed to the 'shifting of the Gulf stream'; which very shifting itself is due on most occasions to the action of the wind currents of the anti-cyclone!—Scribner's.

The Moon's Movement.

The moon is the nearest, and being the nearest, appears to us, with the single exception of the sun, the largest, although it is in reality one of the smallest of the heavenly bodies. Just as the earth goes round the sun, and the period of revolution constitutes a year, so the moon goes round the earth approximately in a period of one month. But while we turn on our axis

every 24 hours, thus causing the alterations of light and darkness—day and night—the moon takes a month to revolve on hers, so that she always presents the same, or very nearly the same, surface to us.—London Echo.

About the middle of the last century, according to Leroy-Hollan, a kilogram of the silver was worth \$44, while now it is worth only \$16.50.



A SAD ACCIDENT.

"Oh dear, such an accident happened today. While Dora and Molly and I were at play!"

We harnessed my little to Molly's red cart And fixed in the dollies all ready to start;

My little behaved just as well as could be And pur'd every minute, she liked it you see.

Then into our yard trotted Molly's dog Rover, He missed her, I s'pose, and so followed her over;

My little just flew with that cart at her heels And tore 'round the corner, when off came the wheels.

Then Dora's rag baby bounced into the street And Mollie's Amanda cracked both china feet

And— isn't it sad? My wax Ethelind Rose Lost off the wee tip of her dear little nose!"

—Detroit Free Press.

CATCH THE RING.

In order to play a capital game called "Catch the Ring," the chairs are placed in a circle, just so far apart that each person sitting can easily reach the hand of another on either side of him. One person stands in the middle of the circle. A piece of string with a wedding ring or a larger ring of brass upon it, is then tied, of a sufficient length to reach all around the circle, so that each person may catch hold of it. The players are then to slide the ring along the string, passing it from one to the other, and the game is for the person who stands in the center to try to catch the ring. When he catches it, the person with whom he finds it is to go out into the center. Forfeits may be added to this game, if preferred, each person caught with the ring paying forfeit.

A BIRD'S SINGING SCHOOL.

A writer in Forest and Stream tells us of the methods the thrush adopts in teaching his little ones to sing. "Find," he says, "a family of wood thrushes and carefully note what takes place. The old male thrush will sing the sweet song in loud, clear, flute-like notes once, and then stop to listen while the young birds try to imitate the song. Some will utter one note, some two. Some will utter a coarse note, others a sharp note. After a while they seem to forget their lesson and drop out one by one. When all are silent the old thrush turns up again and the young thrushes repeat their efforts, and so it goes on for hours. The young birds do not acquire the full song the first year; so the lessons are repeated the following spring. I take many visitors into the woods to enjoy the first thrushes singing school, and all are convinced that the song of the wood thrush is a matter of education pure and simple."

A WHEELBARROW RIDE.

"O grandma, isn't it too bad it rains? This is the day Grace Allen gives her party. She is twelve years old today."

"Are you going?" questioned grandma, over her knitting.

"Of course. Mother has telephoned for a hack to take Harry and me."

"It seems to me that children nowadays must for as if they were living in fairyland, their wants are so quickly satisfied. When I was a girl of your age I was going to a party one rainy day, and the only way I could get there, was in a wheelbarrow."

"Tell us about it, do, grandma!" exclaimed May and Harry.

"Well, in those days we could not telephone for a hack, for there were neither hacks nor telephones. True, father owned a horse and chaise; so did our neighbors, the Prescotts, whose daughter Bessie was going to the party, too. Our horse was away, so mother dressed me up and sent me across the street to go with Bessie. I remember I had on my best pinafore, and a cotton flannel petticoat under my nice blue dress, and I held the starch; and the servant-girl, taking pride in having me in fashion, had made it as stiff as a board, to hold my dress out all around. That was just before hoops came in."

"I found Bessie in trouble, for her father was away with their horse, and we could not walk the half mile to the house where the party was to be without getting wet to the skin, for there were no waterproofs in those days."

"At last we thought of the wheelbarrow, and asked the amiable hired man if he would wheel us there. He good-naturedly said yes, and that he did not mind a wetting; so, after Mrs. Prescott had lined the barrow with an old quilt so that we would not soil our clothes, in we got, a large shawl over our shoulders and an umbrella, that Bessie and I had great fun holding over our heads in the wind. How we did laugh and scream when the wind blew it backward and the rain dashed in our faces, making us gasp for breath at times!"

"I have traveled a great deal since then, but I have never enjoyed a ride so much as that ride in the wheelbarrow, though when we reached the house the rain had taken the starch from our petticoats, and we were a sight to behold! Though we were so limp and starchless we were not wet, and the party was no less a success."—Youth's Companion.

INDIANS SEE A CIRCUS.

For the first time in their existence the reservation Indians of the Southwest have been treated to a show—a real circus. There have been many Indians taken away from their reservations to amuse the public, but until this season no manager has been daring enough to risk billing his show at any of the numerous Indian towns that dot the plains of the Southwest. The circus has proved a great fascination. Indians are as fond of the

things as they are of firewater. The two seem to go hand in hand on show days. The performers on the sawdust found their part of the engagement not quite so pleasant. Even away from the redskin audience, for the Indian "got his money's worth." He saw all the sights there were going and heated not in asking about them, too.

Indians are noted for their curiosity, and when a big buck stalked into the sawdust arena to detect, if possible, any false motion in the sword thrower, there was little surprise. But when an athletic young Indian sought to run foot races with two chariot riders the management thought he was carrying his part of the program too far, and ordered an attendant to remove the offender.

The manager of the great circus that visited the Indian Reservation was a wonder to the Indians. Many of the latter day Indians have never seen any other than those animals found in their own country, and the elephants and kangaroos, being built upon strange lines, frightened many of them.

The climax to the whole performance was when the ventriloquist started. Throwing the voice is a power attributed only to the dead by redskins, and as soon as he began his work the whole audience, except those who had been educated away from home, left the tent in a hurry. The lemonade seller did a rushing business, but only the red colored fluid found any sale.

The advent of the circus advertisements is always the cause of great ado in the hazyward of the pale face youngster, and likewise does it affect the Indian boy. The bronco finds no rest these days, for brown skinned boys will ride horseback and attempt daring feats. The circus has found a warm admirer in the reservation buck and squaw, as well as the papoose.—New York Tribune.

THE DOLL'S DECISION.

Dorrie, was talking over certain things with her dolls. She had no brothers and sisters, so she had make-believe chats with her dolls; that is, she talked to them, and then talked back for an answer. Sometimes it was really more interesting than having a live playmate; for, you see, the dolls nearly always agreed with her. I say nearly always, for there was one time when they did not.

It was just a few days before Dorrie was going away for a long delightful vacation at grandpa's house on the seashore. She sat down with Angelina, her dearest old doll, who was still quite a fine-looking lady in spite of her years, and Geraldine Antoinette, the new French doll that Santa Claus had brought on his last visit.

"Now, children," she said, impressively, "you know mamma and I are going to the seashore next Tuesday, and mamma says I may take one of you with me. Of course, you both remember little Jane Jennie Wood, 'cause we've been to see her so often. Well, I have promised that one of you shall visit her all summer. She hasn't any dolls of her own, and she'll be so pleased to have you, and I'm sure you'll be well treated 'cause she's so kind and gentle. Now what we must decide is: which shall go with me and which shall visit Jennie. Angelina, you are the oldest, so you may speak first."

There was a moment's pause, and then Angelina answered in a languid tone: "Really, it doesn't make the least bit of difference to me. Let Geraldine make her choice."

Geraldine was too polite to speak until her mamma gave her permission; and then she was so timid that she whispered, and had to be held up to Dorrie's ear.

"Well, I shall go," exclaimed Dorrie, putting her down with a shocked expression, "do you really mean that you would rather stay with Jennie than go with me for that lovely journey? Just think! We are going on the cars, and you could wear your best leghorn hat with violets on, and you could see the ocean every day."

"I don't care for journeys at all," said Geraldine. "I had so many before I came to live with you that I am tired of them. I think I would rather stay with Jennie, and rest this summer. Besides, Angelina never saw the ocean, so she ought to go. I've lived in Paris, you know; and I had to cross the ocean to come to you."

"Well," said Dorrie, with a little sigh, "if you wish to, of course I shall let you stay; but I had counted on taking you with me."

Then Dorrie went to her mother.

"Mamma," she said, "I shall take Angelina with me. Geraldine wants to stay with Jennie Wood. So I think I will pack up her clothes, and take her over at once."

Mamma understood Dorrie's make-believe plays, so she smiled, and said:

"What a kind-hearted doll Geraldine is, and how much pleasure she will give to Jennie this summer!"

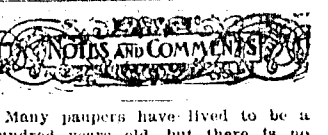
"To be sure," said Dorrie, brightly. "I'm really glad she decided to stay; and, besides, I think the sea air will do Angelina a great deal of good."

—Sunday-School Times.

Home of the Gentian.

Gentians generally inhabit the cooler parts of the globe and are mostly found in alpine regions—one being found in the Himalayan mountains, at an elevation of 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The beautiful blue, which is so much admired among those which are found in the hypoborean regions. "On the Swiss mountains," says an English author, referring to gentians generally, "these beautiful little plants are very abundant, and the splendid color of masses of gentians, when once seen, can never be forgotten." The same may be said of the gentians of some American mountains. Indeed, when we see a mass of the narrow-leaved gentian in their Atlantic seaboard homes, we admire them quite as much for the pleasant memories they suggest of long time travels, and they seem rather wanderers from some other land than genuine natives of their present home.—Detroit News Tribune.

When a minister rebukes his sermon he may be said to practice what he preaches.



NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Many papers have lived to be a hundred years old, but there is no record of a millionaire having attained that age.

The largest goat ranch in the world is owned by Charles S. Onderdonk, of Lamy, N. M. He has 20,000 goats, and they have 23,000 acres in which to roam.

The article in common use as food which has the greatest food value in proportion to cost is cornmeal the article having the greatest cost in proportion to its food value is the oyster.

A New York man died the other day as the result of over-exertion in playing ping-pong. It is in order now for somebody to denounce the game as a menace to society.

The Boston Transcript notes the fact that a woman recently went to a strange town to marry a man whom she had never seen, and says this is not so strange as that so many women marry the men they have seen.

</